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LITERATURE.

Life in Asiatic Turkey; a Journal of Travel in Cilicia (Pedias and Trachoea), Isauria, and parts of Lycaonia and Cappadocia. By the Rev. E. J. Davis, M.A., English Episc. Chaplain, Alexandria. (Stanford.)

THE title of this work is not altogether well chosen. It puts into the background the real character of the book as the diary of a traveller in countries little explored, in order to draw attention to what may be supposed to be of interest at the present time, its contributions to our knowledge of the life of Asiatic Turkey. To form an opinion of the population of even so limited a portion of that area as Asia Minor, we should rather turn to the pages of Dr. Van Lennep, the longest resident, or to those of Hamilton, the most extensive traveller of all the Englishmen who have written on that country. Mr. Davis is a good observer, and has carefully registered his impressions, together with a considerable amount of statistics; but his travels, during the three months and a half which he spent in that country, were confined to the south-eastern angle of Asia Minor. Of the physical features of this region, its aspect, its inhabitants, and its antiquities and other objects of interest, he has given us an agreeable account, though his book, like too many books of travel, is overloaded with personal details, and would have been much improved both by compression and by more skilful arrangement. In particular, it is a pity that the historical notices of the chief cities, which have been thrown into the form of an Appendix, were not inserted in the narrative where the places are described, for the interest of a city and its buildings is too closely connected with its history for the two to be treated separately. The coloured illustrations are excellent, and represent a number of very remarkable scenes, while the inscriptions which the author copied with laudable diligence are introduced in the text. Our faith in the archaeological part, however, is a little shaken by the occurrence of mistakes of scholarship which we can hardly attribute to the printer. Thus the Cilician Gates are over and over again spoken of as "Pyloe Ciliciae," and Cilicia Tracheia is called "Trachaea" on page 326, and in the title of the book "Trachoea."

In order to understand Mr. Davis's route, we must remember what is the configuration of Asia Minor. The interior of that country is occupied by a great plateau, or series of plateaux, the level of which in some parts is as much as 4,000 feet above the sea. This area is separated from the northern and

southern seas by two parallel chains of lofty mountains; from the Black Sea by the successive ranges which bear the name of Olympus; from the Mediterranean by the Taurus chain. The space between Taurus and the sea opposite Cyprus is occupied by Cilicia, the eastern or lowland portion of which (Cilicia Pedias) is composed of extensive plains about the courses of the chief rivers, the Cydnus, the Sarus, and the Pyramus, reaching to the sea, and enclosed by lofty mountain-walls; while the more rugged western district (Cilicia Tracheia) is formed by broken spurs and irregular valleys, covered by a magnificent growth of forests. On the other side of Taurus lies the upland region of Lycaonia, to the west of which are the wild highlands of Isauria. Our author first visited the eastern part of Cilicia, and then passed through the great mountain barrier by the Cilician Gates, which have been at all times an important position, as affording the only means of passage for an army from the interior of Asia Minor on its way to Syria. The defile is described in the following terms:—

"The Pyloe itself is formed by two immense rock precipices, 700 to 800 feet in height, which here, for the distance of about 120 yards, approach so closely that certainly not more than three carriages could be driven abreast between them. But this is only the bottom of the pass. On either side the mountains rise far above. By the eye, I judged the passage to be in places about 25 feet wide, in others, 30 to 45 feet, nowhere more, and the passage through it is not straight but winding. The vast rock on which is the old Genoese fort towers high above all, and the side towards the pass presents an almost precipitous scarp of 1,500 to 1,800 feet, like a wall. A little river ripples along through this deep cleft, over a bed of rounded pebbles of dolomite and black marble veined with white. Huge blocks and masses of rock obstruct the road on the south of the Pyloe; on the north of it the valley opens wider out; but the same rock walls, only far higher than in the ravine above Sarichek, still border it on the east side."

Further on a second and still narrower pass succeeds to this:—

"At several places galleries had been quarried in the rock—apparently ancient work—as the river did not admit a passage. In general the road was very good; but occasionally there were difficult and even dangerous places, where the roadway is merely the native rock. By dint of traffic these places had become slippery as ice, and it was truly a nervous business to ride over them, especially where they were on an incline."

Issuing from this, the traveller sees before him the great Lycaonian plain—

"A vast and perfectly level expanse, extending towards the west till the horizon line faints away in the blue, misty distance. At various points of the compass great volcanic mountains rise, grand and abrupt, from the level surface. . . . The plain is treeless; far as the eye can reach there is not even a thicket or a bush; but the number, the variety, and the beauty of the flowers, are truly wonderful."

This scene is thoroughly characteristic of the interior of Asia Minor. The winter in this country is spoken of as being very severe, so that cases of travellers perishing in the snow are of constant occurrence.

After traversing Lycaonia in a westerly direction, Mr. Davis once more crosses the mountains and descends into Western Cilicia, a land which in many parts can boast of extraordinary woods of juniper, some of the

trees being described as from nine to twelve feet in diameter, others as from seventy to eighty feet high, straight and taper as a dart, and growing in hundreds together. But the climate which produces this luxuriant vegetation, together with other more tropical growths, is of the most deadly description; indeed, the whole of Cilicia is a most pestilential country. The author's companion died in consequence of it at Adana in the eastern region, and throughout this whole volume there is constant reference to its suffocating heat, while its injurious effects on the natives are frequently mentioned. From hence Mr. Davis once more ascends into Isauria, which country was the limit of his travels. This is a rugged region, and difficult to traverse, owing to the constant broken ascents and descents, and the deep ravines and rock precipices with which the whole face of the land is seamed. The rude inhabitants seem to be worthy descendants of those Isaurians, whom even the Roman Government failed to put down and keep in order. The return journey was made by another route across Lycaonia, and thence by a pass in the mountains to Mersina on the sea-coast, which is the chief emporium of the country. It will thus be seen that the Taurus was crossed four times at different points, and perhaps the most interesting feature of the volume is the clear impression it leaves on our minds of the suddenness of the descent of this vast mountain wall on the southern side. Of one track we are told that though in the upper part it was extremely steep, yet the limestone being soft, and lying in great horizontal layers, the sharply-winding path was not so difficult as it appeared; but the lower slopes of the mountain are formed of great sheets of smooth white limestone, hard and slippery as glass, and lying at a steep angle, across which the track passed for hundreds of yards together. The ascents at other points were equally rapid.

The most important places that the author visited in Cilicia are Tarsus on the Cydnus, which is described as the filthiest among the dirty towns of the East, and which contains only one traditional memorial of the Apostle of the Gentiles, in a well called "St. Paul's Well"; Adana on the Sarus, now the most thriving city in the country; Messis (Mopsuestia) on the Pyramus; and especially the rock fortresses of Anazarba and Sis in the interior. These two places carry us back to the most interesting period in the history of Cilicia, when it was the seat of an independent Armenian kingdom, the origin of which dates from the overthrow of the dynasty of the Bagratidae in Greater Armenia by the Emperor Constantine Monomachus in 1045, and which during the later part of its existence was maintained by the influence of Western Europe in connexion with the kingdom of Cyprus. The history of these principalities is given in two lectures lately published by Prof. Stubbs, entitled *The Mediaeval Kingdoms of Cyprus and Armenia*. Anazarba was the earlier capital of this state, while Sis, which was the later capital, was for a century and a half the headquarters of the Armenian patriarchate, and is a titular patriarchate still. In the church of the monastery at Sis Mr. Davis saw the marble

chair in which the kings of Armenia sat at their coronation. In Lycaonia the chief places visited were the probable sites of Derbe and Lystra, though these do not contain much that is interesting; and Karaman, a city of considerable importance under the Seljouks. In Isauria, the ruins of the ancient capital, Isaura, are described, there being very fine fortifications and a triumphal arch.

As regards the inhabitants of these countries, the author is strongly prepossessed in favour of the Mohammedan population, whom he frequently compares advantageously with the Christians. He speaks, however, of the latter as rapidly advancing, especially in respect of education. Towards the Turkish Government, on the other hand, and its oppressive system, crushing Mussulman and Rayah alike, he manifests the strongest repugnance, only equalled by his hatred of Russia, on which country he bestows a good deal of hearty vituperation. In his view of the Mohammedan agriculturists he differs from some other travellers, as Hamilton, who estimates them much lower. Indeed it is not easy to reconcile the facts mentioned by Mr. Davis in the course of his narrative with his general conclusion. He describes them as sober, peaceful, hospitable, religious, and loyal even to a fault, but not industrious, and therefore miserably poor. This last statement is an unfortunate comment on that which immediately precedes it—viz., that “the backbone of the state is the Muslim peasant, holding his land directly from the Government, or cultivating in partnership the land of another, somewhat on the ‘metayer’ system.” The following passage seems, on the whole, to represent the truth:—

“The Government taxes him, but does almost nothing for him. There are not a dozen roads in the empire; and, though a heavy debt has been contracted, there is very little internal improvement to show for it. Still it would be unjust to lay all the blame upon the Government. The character and spirit of the people, their prevailing form of religion, their unhappy political position, and the accumulated evils of centuries of misrule, all, in various degrees, tend to make the Ottoman empire what it is—a scandal to civilisation, and a constant source of trouble to Europe.”

H. F. TOZER.

The Odyssey of Homer. Done into English by S. H. Butcher, M.A., and A. Lang, M.A. (Macmillan.)

THE first characteristic of this excellent translation is the union of accurate scholarship with literary taste; the next is the evenness with which a high level is maintained through a long task. There are some special reasons why such a work should be welcome just now. Classical scholarship has suffered among us from the habit of reading classical books piecemeal, with a view to passages likely to be set in examinations; and an attractive version of a long book—when it is known to be trustworthy also—is at least an encouragement to read the book through. Again, we have so many books—some of them most valuable—about the classical authors, that there seems to be some danger of the

world in general ceasing to read the classical authors themselves; but if study of the ancient life and mind is to educate a reader, and not merely inform him, it must begin at the source. Within the limits of this notice it would of course be impossible to give more than the most general idea of the way in which the translators of the *Odyssey* have done their work. The case for rhythmical prose hardly needs to be argued now; its recommendations are obvious, especially for translating Homer; but it has sometimes been objected to the use of Biblical or old English for such a purpose that (for us) it defeats its own aim by producing an effect of sustained artificialism. That will depend partly, no doubt, on the degree of temperate mastery with which it is wielded; but in the case of the *Odyssey*, for instance, one decisive consideration in its favour seems to be this—that thoughts which would often appear childish in the English of to-day seem in older English only child-like; and that thus, though we may not perhaps get a real equivalent in form, we are at least put at the right point of view for following naïve modes of thinking. It is due to cubs in the style of a Polite Letter-writer that boys often think the ancients so very silly.

The first passage which we will take as a sample is from the second book (vv. 60–79), where Telemachus is speaking to the men of Ithaca:—

“As for me I am nowise strong like him to ward mine own; verily to the end of my days shall I be a weak warrior and all unskilled in prowess. Truly I would defend me if but strength were mine; for deeds past sufferance have now been wrought, and now my house is wasted utterly beyond pretence of right. Count it blame even of yourselves, and have regard to others, neighbouring folk who dwell around, and tremble ye at the anger of the gods, lest haply they turn upon you in wrath at your evil deeds. I pray you by Olympian Zeus and by Themis, who looseth and gathereth the meetings of men, let be, my friends, and leave me alone to waste in bitter grief; unless it so be that my father, the good Odysseus, out of evil heart wrought harm to the goodly-greaved Achaeans, in quittance whereof ye now work me harm out of evil hearts, by urging these men on. Better for me that ye yourselves should waste my treasures and my flocks. Were ye so to devour them, ere long would some recompense be made, for we would go with our plea about the town, begging back our substance, until all should be restored. But now ye are laying up a sorrow without remedy in my heart.”

In the first sentence there is perhaps room for doubt whether *ἡμεῖς* refers to Telemachus, Penelope, and Laertes—as Mr. Merry takes it—or to Telemachus alone, as the translators understand it, referring to *Od.* xvi. 44, where this “royal” plural is used by the same speaker. The latter view seems to be confirmed by *ἡ καὶ ἔπειτα*, which the translators render—rightly, I think—“verily to the end of my days.” That is certainly the meaning in another place which they quote (*Od.* xxi. 131), where the same phrase is used by Telemachus: “Lo now, even to the end of my days I shall be a coward and strengthless, or it may be I am too young.” Others take *ἡ καὶ ἔπειτα* to mean “thereupon”—i.e., “if we were to try;” which is less forcible, even if the words bear it. A certain despondency in

Telemachus, a feeling that he can never be the man his father was, is one of the devices by which the poet of the *Odyssey* marks the heroic greatness of Odysseus: in such utterances of Telemachus we catch that under-note of melancholy which in truth runs through the whole poem, as of restrained regret for a better time of which the memories are fading. For *λενγαλίοι*, Mr. Merry’s version, “weakling,” is perhaps slightly better than “weak warrior,” especially as *ἀλκὴν* follows. In rendering *οὐ γὰρ ἔτ’ ἀνσχετὰ ἔργα τετεύχεται*, the translators have well avoided the clumsiness of a too literal version by saying “for deeds past sufferance have now been wrought”—where the “now” renders *ἔτι*. On the other hand, in the next clause, “and now my house is wasted utterly,” &c., “now” is redundant, since “beyond pretence of right” = *ὀκνέτω καλῶς*. Their next sentence is hardly quite equal in strength and terseness to the rest: *νεμεσσήθητε καὶ αὐτοί, ἄλλους τ’ αἰδέσθητε περικτιόνας ἀνθρώπους* becomes—“Count it blame even of yourselves, and have regard to others, neighbouring folk who dwell around.” Here I should prefer “Resent it in your own hearts, and have regard to your neighbours who dwell around.” “Neighbours” would express *ἄλλους* as well as *περικτιόνας*. For *μή τι μεταστρέψωσιν ἀγασσάμενοι κατὰ ἔργα* an alternative version is suggested in a foot-note—“lest they bring your evil deeds in wrath on your own heads”: but the version in the text is decidedly to be preferred, since the words *ἀγασσάμενοι κατὰ ἔργα* are bound together by the rhythm of the verse, and *μεταστρέψωσιν* seems to be used (as Mr. Merry says, quoting *Il.* xv. 202) in a quasi-intransitive sense—“make a change,” i.e., “change their mood.” Perhaps the literal “eat” would be more forcible for *ἐσθίμενα* than “waste.” The phrase *προσπύσασθαι μύθῳ* is not easy to translate: is “Go with our plea about the town” quite strong enough? Friends who call on one with memorials to sign do that. Might not “urge” (or “press”) “our plea throughout the town” be better here? In another place (*Od.* iv. 647), *ἢ ἐκὼν οἱ δῶκας ἐπὶ προσπύξασθαι μύθῳ* is thus rendered: “Or didst thou give it him of free will at his asking?” where again we seem to need “when he was instant with thee,” or something of the kind.

Take, again, this passage from book xii. (73–100):—

“As to the other course, there are two rocks, whereof the one reaches with sharp peak to the wide heaven, and a dark cloud encompasses it; this never streams away, and there is no clear air about the peak neither in summer nor in harvest-tide. No mortal may scale it or set foot thereon, not though he had twenty hands and feet. For the rock is smooth and sheer as if it were polished. And in the midst of the cliff is a dim cave turned to Erebus, towards the place of darkness. This is the way whereby we shall even steer your hollow ship, noble Odysseus. Not with an arrow from the bow might a man in his strength reach from his hollow ship into that deep cave. And therein dwelleth Scylla, yelping terribly. Truly her voice is as the voice of a newborn whelp, and a dreadful monster is she, nor would any look on her gladly not if a god should meet her. Verily she hath twelve feet all dangling down, and six necks, of a great length; and on each a hideous head, and therein three rows of

teeth set thick and close, full of black death; up to her middle she is sunk far down in the hollow cave, but she holds forth her heads from out the dread gulf, and there she fishes groping around the rocks, for dolphins or sea-dogs, or whatso greater beast she may anywhere take, whereof the deep-voiced Amphitrite feeds countless flocks. Thereby no sailors can boast that they have fled scatheless with their ship, for she carries off a man with each of her heads, whom she hath snatched from out the dark-prowed ship."

"As to the other course, there are two rocks," represents the simple *οἱ ἐν δύν σκοπελοί* of the original. It is permissible to add something here which may serve to mark that this is the second of the two possible courses (the first having been described so far back as v. 59; *ἔθεν μὲν, &c.*); but if "As for the two rocks" would not have sufficed, it would have been simpler to say, "On the other part, there are two rocks." I agree with the translators in taking *οὐδ' ἐπιβαίη* to mean "set foot thereon," rather than "set foot on the top;" but I confess that to my feeling there is an epic simplicity and directness about the vulgar *ὁ καταβαίη* which makes me rather doubt this ancient emendation, though, of course, it gives more point. (By the way, another place where I should be inclined to keep the vulgate is x. 244, where the translators read *αἶψ'*, the correction of Voss or Barnes: as Mayor remarks, *αἶψ'* can well be defended.) "Dangling down" is unquestionably right for the once obscure *ἄωποι*: cp. G. Curtius, *Gr. Etym.*, 518. I am not quite satisfied with "groping around the rocks" for *σκοπελον περιμαίωσα*. Does not the word imply quick, eager movement? Cp. *ἀναμαίαι* in *Iliad* xx. 490, of fire rushing over wood.

Short extracts can do no justice to a translation of this order; but they can at least help to show how good and careful the workmanship is. The difficulty of rendering "constant epithets" has been skillfully met by the translators, who have seen that the same Greek epithet must have different English equivalents in different connexions: thus in i. 284, *δῖος* is "goodly;" in xii. 7, "bright;" in xii. 104, "mighty." In rendering particles—another matter requiring tact—they have the merit of completely avoiding clumsiness; though sometimes they leave the particle untranslated when it might, I think, have been marked by a light touch. Rhythmical prose, as a medium for the translation of poetry, has the advantage of allowing occasional expansion without the weakness which would usually result from it in verse: but it should be a principle to use this licence for the purpose of interpretation, and seldom or never merely for rhetorical effect. The translators have understood this. I have lighted upon very few cases of rhetorical amplification—as where *πορὶ δ' αὐτὰς ῥοχθεῖ (κῦμα)* is rendered "thunders against them for ever." On the other hand, it is a good instance of the proper or interpretative use of expansion when *εἰλαπίνῃ ἢ γάμος; ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἔρανος τάδε γ' ἱστῖν* becomes, "Is it a clan-drinking, or a wedding-feast, for here we have no banquet where each man brings his share?"

If it may be asked without irreverence to the shade of Tytler, shall we ever have a Grammar of Translation? When Attic

oratory was dying, Aristotle methodised Rhetoric: and when all the best classics have appeared in standard English versions, perhaps some one will write a Metaphrastic. If the "rules" are then drawn from the practice of the best models, Mr. Butcher and Mr. Lang may be assured that they will have a place of honour in the treatise. The illustrative notes at the end deserve the praise, *βαῖα μὲν ἀλλὰ ῥόδα*: and make us hope that the authors will fulfil their purpose of writing at length both on the language and on the matter of the Homeric poems. They have given us an admirable translation of the *Odyssey*.

R. C. JEBB.

Roscher's Principles of Political Economy.
Translated by John J. Lalor. (Chicago: Callaghan & Co.; London: Trübner & Co.)

MONTALEMBERT said he came to England from time to time to take a bath of liberty, and the economists of his day, in England as well as France, might have done well to take a bath now and then of both liberty and learning in Germany, although industrial life was less free there than even in France at that time. It is an indication of the narrow groove in which the study of political economy has moved in this country under the influence of the *a priori* method that the first translation into English of one of Roscher's works should be that before us, by Mr. Lalor, an American, who has thus done a service to literature and philosophy that might have been done more than twenty years ago by an Englishman. A French translation of an earlier edition of this very work was made in 1857—a period at which it is doubtful if there was an economist in the United Kingdom besides Mr. Mill who knew so much as the names of the three most eminent German economists then living, Roscher, Knies, and Hildebrand. Germany is indeed so entirely overlooked to this day by English opponents of the historical method, that they speak of its advocates as followers, or at least admirers, of Auguste Comte. The German historical school is, in point of fact, strangely ignorant of the *Positive Philosophy*; a curious instance of which is that the only Comte referred to in Roscher's erudite pages before us is not Auguste but Charles, while so little-known a French writer of the last century as Cantillon is often cited in them.

Sympathy with the working classes led in recent years to a strong reaction on the part of a number of German professors against the optimism of "orthodox" political economy, and to the rise of the so-named or nicknamed *Kathedersocialisten*, sometimes ignorantly or artfully confounded with socialists; but the historical method which Roscher, Knies, and Hildebrand had long before begun to apply, and the tendencies of German philosophical enquiry, must in any case have produced a revolt against the abstractions and fictions of the *a priori* method. As Erasmus is said to have laid the egg that Luther hatched, so doctrines of economic reform, now strong on the wing in Germany, may owe their origin in good part to Roscher, though their incubation

may not be seen in his works. At first sight one might say, indeed, that the difference between Ricardo's work on the *Principles of Political Economy* and Roscher's, lies rather in the amount of historical research in the latter than in fundamental diversity of doctrine. So far as doctrine is concerned, the difference is for the most part one more of tone than of principle, and often makes itself felt chiefly in the absence of dogmatic formula, and of the air of rigorous and infallible logic affected by Ricardo's school. Mr. Cairnes and Mr. Bagehot might have put Roscher's chapters on profits, cost of production, and price, for example, into the hands of their followers without fear of shaking their faith; indeed, the dissent from this part of the Ricardian system originated here, not in Germany. Again, like most English and French economists, Roscher treats Ricardo as the discoverer of the law of rent, observing that, although he may not have given it the best form, he is as unquestionably entitled to the honour of having discovered it as Malthus to that of having discovered the law of population. The truth is that, putting aside the claim of Dr. Anderson, we might as well speak of the Ricardian instead of the Malthusian doctrine of population, as of the Ricardian theory of rent, Ricardo having borrowed both alike from Malthus. His own words are:—"In all that I have said concerning the origin and progress of rent, I have repeated the principles which Mr. Malthus laid down in his 'Enquiry into the Nature and Progress of Rent,' a work abounding in original ideas."

On the subject of population, as on that of rent, Roscher's doctrine coincides substantially with that of Malthus, Ricardo, and John Mill. Those who imagine that the rapid growth of the English population in the last three generations, while general wealth has advanced with equal rapidity, refutes the Malthusian doctrine of an inevitable check, preventive or positive, to its increase at the potential rate, would do well to consider the evidence in Roscher's book as to what the potential rate is; for instance, that a woman between fifty and sixty years old has been known to have 204 descendants in her lifetime. Had the population of England increased at the potential rate, even since the beginning of the present century, it would now much exceed a hundred millions, and would be more than two hundred millions at its close. At that pace, after a few more generations, there would not be standing room, not to say breathing room, for the nation. The most rigorous Malthusian may, however, be content with Roscher's language respecting the relation between population and wages. The working class, he says, can indeed exercise little control over the immediate supply of labour, on account of their immediate need of subsistence, but the future supply depends on their own will, and it is here that a permanent working-men's union, controlling the whole class, might exert powerful influence. A higher economic condition of the class is maintainable only on condition that they create families no larger than can be supported

consistently with the maintenance of a higher standard of wants. It might, perhaps, be suggested that a higher standard of economy is in England more needed than a higher standard of wants, and that a working-man might better be required by public opinion or the opinion of his class to save a certain amount before marriage than merely to be earning some specified rate of wages. The reason for the necessity of external influence or moral control in the matter, one may add, is that it is not his own wife and children, but other people's, that raise the price of food and lower the price of labour against the working-man. His own wife is generally worth more than her keep as a house-keeper and cook, and his children soon bring in more than they take out of the family till. Nevertheless, Roscher properly rejects the doctrine of a "wages-fund" determining by its proportion to the number of labourers the "average" rate of wages. His arguments on the subject are, however, hardly the strongest that may be advanced, and, like several English writers, he ascribes the first refutation of the doctrine in this country to Mr. Longe, whose essay in its original shape contained no real disproof of the doctrine, while it was not itself free from fallacy. The true refutation is that there is no such mobility of capital and labour as would make all the sums expendable in wages practically one fund, and the actual rates of wages are determined by different conditions in different cases—for example, by competition, by combination, by monopoly, and sometimes by the liberality of employers—so that the aggregate amount of wages is simply the sum of all the particular amounts, and the effect not the cause of the actual rates. Mr. Longe's essay, like Single-speech Hamilton's discourse, produced an effect beyond its desert. Had Hamilton made a great number of good speeches they might have all been forgotten, for people seldom remember much about anyone; but a single oration was a surprise and left an impression. Much of Mr. Longe's criticism of Mr. Mill was erroneous. There is no doubt an element of truth in the argument put forward by Roscher long before Mr. Longe, that the capital of the employer is not the ultimate source of wages, but only an immediate fund out of which an advance is made, afterwards replaced by the buyers of the commodities produced. Roscher might have added, indeed, that the immediate fund is often not the employer's own capital, but borrowed by him on the credit his sales obtain for him. Yet there remains an important truth in Mr. Mill's proposition, that the funds out of which wages are paid must generally exist before commodities are made, not to say sold. The workmen cannot wait for their wages until the commodities are sold; they may never, indeed, be sold at all, and the employers may be ruined, although workmen have been paid their wages in full. The accumulation, then, of capital on a great scale, either by employers themselves, or by lenders, is a pre-requisite to the hire of labour on a great scale. Roscher's tone towards Mr. Mill in this work, it may be observed, is sometimes complimentary, and sometimes rather the reverse; the only English economist of whom he speaks con-

temptuously in it being Mr. H. D. Macleod; though in his History of Political Economy in Germany all Ricardo's followers are slightly mentioned.

The generalisation which Roscher makes with respect to the successive part played by each of the three great productive agencies, nature, labour, and capital, well deserves the reader's reflection. The history of the economic development of society, he says, divides itself into three periods. In the earliest nature is the predominant element, affording subsistence almost spontaneously to a scanty population. In the second period human labour is the chief agency, handicrafts multiply, guilds are established, and a respectable and solid middle class is formed. In the third period capital predominates, machinery prevails over the manual workman, and the middle class may decline, and colossal wealth be confronted by abject misery. One cannot but admit in reference to this generalisation that the disappearance of the small independent craftsman is a deplorable feature of our present industrial economy, even if the condition of the common labourer at the bottom of the scale be less miserable now than it was under an earlier economy; nor does co-operation at present hold out much hope of a remedy.

The historical information and illustrations with which the pages of this book abound may interest many minds to which ordinary economic discussions are repulsive. It should however, be known that, although a complete work in itself, Roscher's *Principles of Political Economy* forms part of a more comprehensive scheme. In the preface to the first edition, its author announced that the *Grundlagen der Nationalökonomie*, or Principles of Political Economy, as Mr. Lalor translates it, was intended as the first part of a complete *System der Volkswirtschaft*, containing three other parts. Of these the second, *Nationalökonomie des Ackerbauers*, has long since been published in Germany. Mr. Alfred Marshall's lectures, and Mr. Joseph Nicholson's essay on Machinery and Wages, afford evidence that a generation of economists is rising who can dispense with the aid of translations to acquaint themselves with German works; but there must always be a large class of readers in this country as well as in America who require it, and Mr. Lalor would enhance the obligation he has already laid them under by translating also the *Nationalökonomie des Ackerbauers*. It is full of historical learning relating to the history of landed property and of rural economy in England as well as on the Continent. A fact which English economists should take to heart is that the only historical treatise on the subject in relation to England accessible in the English language was written by a German (Nasse, of Bonn), not an Englishman, and translated not by a political economist, but by a cavalry officer, Colonel Ouvry. T. E. C. LESLIE.

One Generation of a Norfolk House. By Augustus Jessopp, D.D. (Norwich: Miller & Leavins.)

WE may compare this biography of Henry Walpole with a pretty little gem in a large

setting. Walpole's career was short and, with the exception of a few striking incidents, by no means eventful; but Dr. Jessopp, with a very natural admiration for a Norfolk worthy, and a distinguished *alumnus* of his own school besides, places his jewel in a bed of filagree work very pleasant to behold, deftly wrought as it is with representations of persons and objects, all in tender subordination to the figure in the centre. There are many points in this volume which have never been put so plainly and agreeably before. And if the author, in describing the severities to which the Roman Catholics of those days were subjected, makes use occasionally of strong epithets in expressing his disapproval, his apparent sympathy is only the outcome of that chivalrous feeling with which the holder of very opposite religious opinions endeavours to express his abhorrence of cruelty and intolerance, whosoever may be the offender.

The hero of this volume, Henry Walpole, was the eldest son of a Norfolk gentleman of considerable estate, and was born in 1558. After leaving Norwich school he was sent to Peterhouse, Cambridge, but took no degree, his religious opinions preventing him; and then—acting, no doubt, on the advice of one of his uncles who was a serjeant-at-law—he entered at Gray's Inn, where he would be less exposed than before to suspicion and interference. In 1580 he was brought under the influence of Campion, the Jesuit; and at the close of the following year, when that gifted person died upon the scaffold, Walpole was standing by, and some of the victim's blood actually spurted upon him. An *afflatus* immediately seized him. Henceforward he would seek admission to the Society of Jesus, and devote himself to that English Mission of which he had just witnessed the melancholy firstfruits. He went home, and soon all London was whispering about a metrical epitaph on Campion which was being passed from hand to hand. Walpole wrote it. London soon became too hot to hold him, and he was obliged to flee. He went to France, and after some years of probation and study was ordained a priest in the Society of Jesus in 1588. After earning for himself a name by his intelligence and administrative powers abroad, the yearning after the mission-work in England fell mightily upon him. He started in November 1593, with two companions, and was put ashore at Bridlington Quay, on the east coast of Yorkshire—a little port where, some fifty years afterwards, Henrietta-Maria landed to take her part in setting England on fire.

By an unhappy chance one of the vessels which sailed with them contained an English spy, who got to shore first, and, hastening away to York, gave information to the pursuivants of the Council that three Jesuits were just landing on the coast. In the meanwhile Walpole and his friends had got to land in a dark, rainy night, with the roar of the breakers in their ears as they dashed against the cliffs of Flamborough. Instead of separating, they very foolishly kept together, and, after hiding in outhouses and woods—for they knew nothing of the country—they reached on the morrow a little inn at Kilham, a village on the eastern

slope of the great Yorkshire Wold. Hungry and drenched with rain, they needed warmth and food. Before that day was over they were under arrest and on their way to York. And now comes the saddest part of the story. The Government of the day were most anxious to get the information which they knew Walpole must possess. He was talked at, and preached at, and threatened, but he would disclose nothing that could be damaging to others. They were most anxious also to win him over, as the secession of a person of his rank would have a wonderful effect. They could make no impression whatever. Nay, he was rather anxious than otherwise to be a victim, as he could have escaped from prison, but he preferred to remain, and looked forward with the wildest enthusiasm to the prospect of "martyrdom." The means of eliciting the truth at York seem to have been insufficient, and Walpole was sent to the Tower, where the instruments of torture were on several occasions used upon him. It was all in vain. Walpole's career on the English mission had been a rapid and miserable failure, but he would not make matters worse by becoming a renegade or an informer. And so they brought him back to York, where, on April 17, 1595, he suffered the usual death of a traitor, with all its horrible accompaniments.

Nothing has been preserved at York which contributes in any way to our knowledge of Walpole's history. The assize papers for Elizabeth's reign are not in existence. We turn in vain to the records of the High Court of Commission for Ecclesiastical Causes. Walpole was too high a quarry to be shot at there. There is in the Minster Library, among the books of Archbishop Toby Matthew, an extraordinary collection of the controversial divinity of his day, among which there are many volumes relating to the Roman Catholic struggle, presented to him occasionally by their authors, and sometimes taken from the captured priests themselves. There is no copy of Cresswell's *Life of Walpole* among them, for it was deemed fit by his friends that a *vates sacer* should be found for him. But, after a lapse of nearly three centuries, Dr. Jessopp, with much greater power, has made a long-forgotten compatriot start into life, and Henry Walpole stands again before us "as in a picture." There must be many more portraits of a similar class before any genuine English history can be written. The author's style is everything that we could desire, and we can bestow the same commendation on the typography of the volume. We wish, however, that Dr. Jessopp could have placed the greater part of his notes at the foot of each page, and the rest at the close of the volume.

J. RAINE.

Staat und Kirche in der Schweiz. Eine Darstellung des eidgenössischen und kantonalen Kirchenstaatsrechtes. Von Dr. Carl Gareis und Dr. Philipp Zorn. (Zürich: Orell, Füssli & Co.)

THE Swiss Federation, as such, stands in no immediate relation to any of the Churches or religious societies in Switzerland. There

is no Swiss Church; as a Federation, Switzerland knows nothing of Catholic or Protestant, Christian or non-Christian. Immediate relations between Church and State only exist in the individual States or Cantons; hence the regulation of the connexion between Church and State is the business of each Canton within its own jurisdiction. At the same time, the Swiss Federal Constitution, by acknowledging the independence of each individual State in every matter not appropriated by the Federation, indirectly sanctions the inner ecclesiastical legislation of each of these States. It differs on this point from the great North American Federation, which obliges each individual State to refrain from making any "law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." The fundamental ecclesiastical law (if we may so call it) of the Swiss Federation is stated in the first sentence of Article 49 of the Federal Constitution:—"The liberty of faith and conscience is inviolable." Such a law, being obligatory on all the Cantons in the Federation, would necessarily abrogate any Cantonal law to the contrary, if any such should exist. Supposing, for instance, that either of those Cantons which declare the "Roman Catholic religion" to be the "State religion" (the expression used in the Cantonal Constitutions of Uri, Valais, and the two Unterwaldens) should go on to adopt the prohibitory clause of the Spanish Concordat of 1851—"excluso quocunque alio cultu"—such a new clause in a Cantonal law would amount to a violation of the Federal Law.

In the Introduction to their exhaustive and detailed exposition of Federal "Recht" and of Cantonal "Kirchenstaatsrecht," the authors devote six lucid chapters to a summary view of their subject: the successive historical conceptions of State and Church as factors of "Recht;" the separation of Church and State; the State's necessary assertion of its supremacy over the members of all Churches within its jurisdiction; the special relations between the States and their Established Churches (*Landeskirchen*); and the various sources for the study of Swiss Ecclesiastical Law. The main body of the work falls into five divisions, the first dealing with Federal Law, the second with the Ecclesiastical Law of each Canton, the third with the Bishopricks, the fourth with the Evangelical Church, and the last with the so-called Free Churches. The work ends with an immense appendix of documents.

The second of these sections, which takes up the greater portion of the first two volumes, is the most instructive. Each Republic in the Swiss Federation is brought forward in the historical order of its accession to the "Bund," beginning with Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, and the principles of its own Ecclesiastical Law (*Kirchenstaatsrecht*) summarised from widely scattered materials, which are often hard to procure, since some of the Cantons do not possess any official collections of laws. Indeed, in certain Cantons the mass of Ecclesiastical Law really consists of a number of unwritten customs which have the force of law. The authors have dealt at far greater length with Bern and Geneva than with any other Cantons, mainly

on account of the prominence of these two States in the recent *Kulturkampf* with the Vatican. Nowhere else in the world, within a territory so narrow, are so many and such extreme ecclesiastical contrasts to be found side by side. The primitive group of Cantons, all of which are pure democracies, and exhibit that intense conservatism which is the characteristic of a pure or immediate democracy, steadily continue the traditional devotion of their ancestors to the Roman Catholic Church. In their ecclesiastical legislation they attempt to realise as far as possible the idea of the so-called "Catholic State." Their subjection to the central authority of the Federation, however, has compelled the "Urkantone" to assert in their Cantonal constitutions the principle of liberty of faith and worship, which is fundamentally irreconcilable with the conception of the "Catholic State." At the same time each of these venerable republics has always retained, as "uraltet Recht," the ancient Germanic custom of the election of the parish priest by the *Gemeinde*. The "Gemeinde" throughout Uri, where there are only about eighty Protestants, is both commune and congregation. The election is of course dependent upon the Bishop's confirmation—indeed, has become simple "presentation" to the Bishop. The group of Cantons which broke with Rome in the sixteenth century, led by the then aristocratic republics of Bern and Zürich, regard the principle of freedom of faith and conscience, which originally urged them to the Reformation, as a fundamental principle of their existence as States. But in the period between the Reformation and the Revolution they adopted the prevalent Reformation theory of the right relations of Church and State—*cujus regio ejus religio*. Thus the present Canton of Vaud, which was then a subject-land of the Republic of Bern, was autocratically "reformed" by a decree of the Bern Government. Hence Vaud inherited from Bern that peculiar relation between the State and the Reformed Church which the authors describe as "starkes Staatskirchentum," and which was undoubtedly the provoking cause of the momentous secession of Vinet and other clergy, and the formation of the Free Evangelical Church. A third group, consisting principally of the territories joined to the Swiss Federation during the present century (in 1803 and 1815), is formed by the so-called Parity Cantons. Being inhabited by a mixed religious population, they were called early as independent States to solve the religious difficulty, and solved it by the concurrent establishment of Catholic and Protestant Churches.

Amid the interminable apparatus of quotation from books and documents, and the heap of contradictions and confusions existing side by side in the ecclesiastical laws of the twenty-five federated States, we think we can descry a certain unity, and one, too, which is wanting elsewhere. From the State's point of view, as realised in Bern or Zürich, it is possible so to harmonise Catholicism and Protestantism as to make them the subjects of a common ecclesiastical legislation. Throughout Switzerland, mainly as the result of her peculiar historical evolution from a group of fede-

rated free communes, the *Gemeinde*—whether the Church be Roman Catholic, Old Catholic, or Protestant—whether it be an established *Landeskirche* or a so-called *Freie Kirche*—is universally dealt with by the State as the acknowledged legal unit of the Church. In all German-speaking lands the *Gemeinde* is the name alike for the civil parish and the ecclesiastical congregation, for the local commune and the local church. In some of the Cantonal Churches, particularly in the old and thinly-peopled Cantons, where all the inhabitants are of the same religion, the commune and the congregation are still conterminous: every member of the one is a member of the other. Such an amalgamation ceases, of course, to be possible wherever the members of the civil commune belong to different Churches. But every *Gemeinde* in Switzerland, whether political, or ecclesiastical, or both in one, is a democracy, and as such it is the source of all jurisdiction within its limits. From the *Gemeinde*, in the view of a Swiss State, the Pfarrer derives his ministerial mission and jurisdiction, though he may be dependent upon the external authority of a Catholic bishop or a Presbyterian Synod for his ministerial orders and character. The right of each *Gemeinde* to determine who shall be its pastor stands in the very forefront of the ecclesiastical law and custom of each of the Cantons. In all its dealings with the Church, Catholic or Reformed, the State only recognises the *Gemeinde* (local *ecclesia* or congregation, composed of its own citizens) as the contracting ecclesiastical power; the pastor is simply regarded as the congregation's elected officer. Any claim from a greater external "Church"—whether the name means a Reformed Synod, or a Catholic Bishop, or the Pope—must have the support of the *Gemeinde* before it can have force for the State. In Zürich, and more recently in some other Cantons, the State has intensified the congregational or communal principle by requiring that all the State-assisted clergy shall apply to their congregations every sixth year for re-election—literally, confirmatory election (*Bestätigungswahl*). It is expressly added that this regulation is binding also "auf die Geistlichen der katholischen kirchlichen Gemeinden." Thus the State-organisation of the Protestant and Catholic Churches in the Republic of Zürich rests upon the following positions: the right of the congregations to elect their pastors, the payment of the pastors by the State, a six years' duration of office, and then a new or confirmatory election. In Zürich the *Gemeinde* is a pure democracy: that is to say, the clergy—and this applies to assistants or "curates" (*Pfarrhelfer*)—are immediately chosen by the congregation, not mediately by a representative congregational council. The Synod of the Reformed Church of Zürich, as the supreme representative body of the *Landeskirche*, has quite lost its old clerical character: its members are elected by the congregations, and represent them rather than the Pfarrer. The Protestant Church of Graubünden, as we were told by one of its pastors, is the only established Cantonal Church which still retains an exclusively clerical (*rein geistliche*) Synod.

We cannot demand space to produce illustrations of this prevailing law and custom from the Constitutions of each of the twenty-five federated States. It is sufficient to say that the freedom of the *Gemeinde* is the invariable starting-point of Swiss ecclesiastical legislation. We are bound to add that it would be impossible to give even a summary conspectus of the wealth of suggestive material which the authors have crowded into these volumes. There is not a single topic of interest in the various modern conflicts between State and Church, or between State and clergy—education, marriage, burial-grounds, endowments, the relation of the State to the Papal claims, private religious societies, or any cognate "burning questions"—on which the student and the politician will not find helpful illumination.

T. HANCOCK.

NEW NOVELS.

Auld Lang Syne. By the Author of "The Wreck of the Grosvenor." In Two Volumes. (Sampson Low & Co.)

A Tantalus Cup. By Mrs. Harry Edwards. In Three Volumes. (Samuel Tinsley & Co.)

Colonel Fougas' Mistake. Translated from the French of Edmond About. By J. E. Maitland. (Remington & Co.)

John Smith. By the Hon. Mrs. Cradock. In Two Volumes. (Chapman & Hall.)

The Garden at Monkholme. By Annie Armitt. In Three Volumes. (Samuel Tinsley & Co.)

Excelsior. A Story by Montorio. (A. P. Blundell & Co.)

At the Eleventh Hour. By Austyn Graham. (Samuel Tinsley & Co.)

Once, Twice, Thrice and Away. By May Probyn. (Remington & Co.)

Auld Lang Syne is a story of 1806, and a story told with great spirit and vivacity. The interest turns upon the mysterious disappearance of the clever son of the most distinguished scholar and gentleman in the little town of Greystone-on-Sea—a certain Dr. Shaw—who keeps the seminary of the neighbourhood. His son Cuthbert has unwisely, as his father thinks, lost his heart to Jennie, the daughter of the local blacksmith, one Michael Strangfield. There has been a secret marriage which none of the parents know about, and Cuthbert is suddenly carried off to sea by the press-gang, leaving his wife in a most ambiguous position. The story grows pathetic over the sorrowful endeavours of the simple-minded Jennie to set herself right with her own harsh father and Cuthbert's proud one, and there is no break in the interest of the two volumes. The character of the heroine is outlined very tenderly, and her sorrow is not imaginary. Perhaps the cleverest portrait in the book is that of the wise old woman, Mrs. Mead, who would certainly have been burnt as a witch at an earlier period of English history. The mixture of good-nature, of love of mystery and gossip, of a desire to appear different from others and to create a sensation, and the genuine human affection underlying the repellent exterior, are drawn with real talent. The sternly righteous

blacksmith and his shrinking, timid wife, the pedagogue Dr. Shaw and the gentle girl who won his heart, are all interesting in their way, and the whole story is written with freshness and originality, though here and there the style loses force from its want of simplicity. The sea is described vigorously and well under many aspects, but there is a straining at effect in some of the descriptions which is unworthy of the rest of a really good story.

A Tantalus Cup is the work of a clever writer, but it is a feverish and unbalanced tale. Nevertheless, there is always an interest attaching to those stories which describe the passion of genius, and *A Tantalus Cup* is the history of the development of an artistic genius despised by his own family. This part of the story is told with great power.

"He was a wicked child. Listen. One day he had drawn a picture after a week's toil, and he had framed it in a magnificent clipped-out paper frame painted blue and gold and scarlet. The subject was God upon His throne, with the angels around Him and the devils at His feet. The boy brought it to his mother that she might admire his completed work of art. She took it from his hand, and scolding him for his profanity, tossed it into the fire, while he stood by her side horrorstricken at the sacrilege; for it was a sacred thing in his sight. He painted no more then."

But he painted afterwards, for painting was his life, and he had to live it. He shook himself free from his family, and plunged into the vortex of Bohemian life in London. But in doing so he left behind him not only the lack of knowledge and sympathy in his home, but the true love and sympathy of one to whom he had lately affianced himself. Enid Osborne's love was the "ever-fixed mark" which might have saved and ennobled him had he not sacrificed it to the feverish passion for the mysterious actress Zaré, his evil fate. The story of her love, jealousy and revenge, is wild, but never uninteresting, and the artist, Ellis Lyndon, commands our sympathies from first to last. In spite of its improbability, the story fixes our attention, and we feel it with all its faults to be the work of a powerful and original mind.

Mr. Maitland has made a very spirited translation of *L'Homme à l'Oreille cassée*, under the name of *Colonel Fougas' Mistake*. Those who do not know the delightful original of Edmond About will be thankful for the translation. The mock gravity with which the story is told in the original, and the grave way in which the resuscitation of the mummy of Colonel Fougas is recounted, cannot but lose some of their force in being translated into English, and some of the more delicate points of humour are necessarily missed; but, as a whole, the translation is well done, and is very faithful to the French. It is almost unnecessary to mention any of the incidents of a story so well known, but we may specially draw attention to the ease of the translation in the opening scene, in which Clementina is seated upon the packing-case which contains the mummy brought home by her lover, and the scene in which the arrested life of the Colonel is restored by the hot bath, and the body sits up with a cry of "Long live the Emperor."

John Smith is a simply told story, in which the young man with the plain name turns out after much unmerited hardship to be the rightful heir and the proper person to marry the heroine, who has loved him in spite of his name. The scenery is that of West Malvern, and will be pleasant to many readers; and the whole book is graceful and entertaining, though free from any startling incident.

The Garden at Monkholme is interesting as a minute study of two or three characters; but the plot strikes us as improbable. Violet, the heroine, after a stormy courtship, is engaged to the moody hero, Redfern, whose bad temper is the scourge of his own life and of other people's. Their engagement is suddenly broken off through a misunderstanding and some display of this bad temper, and then it is discovered that, by a will of her grandfather's, Violet, the heiress, is obliged to be married before she is twenty-one. This fact is only found out the day before she completes her twenty-first year, at the precise juncture when her engagement has been broken off. Should she decline to carry out the requisition the property passes out of her hands. A needy family of brothers and sisters are dependent on her, and she hurriedly accepts a proposal made to her by a cousin and former lover, and marries him. By recounting so much of the plot we in no way diminish the interest of the story, for it is in the almost microscopic representation of moods and phases of feeling that Miss Armitage has concentrated the power of her story, and she has produced in the characters of Redfern, Violet, and Alfred, really life-like portraits.

Excelsior is a story that appears in a most unpretending form. A dingy cover and small print conceal a novel that contains in it far more of the elements of a really powerful work of fiction than most well-bound three volumes. There is a touch of the supernatural, a tendency to run into philosophical disquisitions, and an improbability in the character of the heroine (who hands over her fortune anonymously to a needy brother and sister in the course of a morning's walk), which may have made it difficult for the writer to find acceptance at the hands of the best-known publishers; but the story is a really fine one in many ways, and full of interest. In a short dedication the author, who writes under the somewhat sentimental *nom de plume* of Montorio, thus describes the purpose of the story:—

"I have tried in this work to form a picture of life as it has often struck me, as a whole, of which this particular phase is but a very small part—something almost as unreal and as passing, compared with the whole, as are our dreams compared with what we commonly call our life. I have tried to express this and much more, regarding the reality of Ideal and the unreality of Material existence; but I have adhered in all my facts to what is called truth in the world to which facts belong."

The heroine, Illa de Clementis, endeavours to cure a hopeless attachment by vigorous and devoted work in a cholera hospital. She there meets with a young doctor, Santa Chiara by name, who finds in her the inspiration of his life. Illa is at last won by the altruistic devotion of his life to marry him,

and they go to live in Sicily, where they found a cottage hospital and devote themselves to the good of the poor. Some wild adventures with brigands follow, and the story ends in a tragedy. But it is rather the spirit of the book than the actual incidents in it which make it interesting and lift it out of the region of commonplace.

At the Eleventh Hour is a short story, and readable enough to while away an hour. The hero is cruelly used by one man, who is, in his turn, deserted, and cannot receive the compensation of the love of an excellent clergyman which consoles the wronged Margaret. Everyone who ought to be happy is made happy, and though we know it is very wrong to run away, no one can help being glad that Eva Gwynne did so.

There is not the same excuse for an elopement in *Once, Twice, Thrice and Away*, and we feel that Miss Probyn would have produced a greater story if her hero and heroine had been less completely engrossed in themselves. Diamond is represented as really caring for her invalid mother; but it seems a matter of indifference to her to desert her for her artist lover, who could very well have waited for a while until the fierceness of her father's wrath was passed. We regret the bad tone of this story the more as it is a pretty one and cleverly told; but the selfishness inculcated in many of the stories of the present day is intolerable.

F. M. OWEN.

Old and New London. Vol. V.—The Western and Northern Suburbs; Vol. VI.—The Southern Suburbs. By Edward Walford. (London: Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)

JUST six years after its commencement Messrs. Cassell have brought their valuable work to a satisfactory conclusion. It has thoroughly justified the title chosen, for here in close juxtaposition are views of wayside inns and manor houses, and representations of the streets and buildings that have taken their place. But these six years have not passed without leaving their mark, and we notice in looking through the volumes that some of the places have been changed in appearance since the publication of the early ones. Mr. Walford also remarks:—

"The course of events has been travelling on so fast that we have every reason to believe the population of 'Greater London' has been increased by several thousands; and, consequently, as may be easily imagined, whilst we have been writing, London has not been standing still in other respects, in order that we may take a photograph of its present aspect."

The six volumes form three series:—Volumes I. and II. are devoted to the City; III. and IV. to Westminster and such places as Marylebone, which were suburbs not many years ago; and V. and VI. to the Suburbs proper. How large a sweep is taken by the author in this last division may be guessed when we say that he commences the fifth volume with Belgravia, Pimlico, Chelsea, and Brompton; passes northward to Kensington and Notting Hill; eastward to Tyburn; again northward to Paddington, Kilburn, and St. John's Wood; eastward to Regent's Park, Primrose Hill, and Camden Town; northward to Hollo-

way, Hampstead, and Highgate; ending with the true eastern districts of Hackney, Stoke Newington, Tottenham, Edmonston, and Bow. In the sixth volume the author starts from Southwark (a rich field for the historian), and passes through the various districts on the south of the Thames, as far as Greenwich and Eltham on the one side and Wandsworth and Putney on the other. He crosses the river by Putney Bridge to Fulham, and ends with Hammer-smith and Chiswick. These volumes are of the greater value from the fact that in no former work on London has the same attention been paid to the vast outskirts of our great city; and the illustrations taken from authentic originals, many of them in Mr. Crace's fine collection, are full of interest and freshness, and greatly add to this value. When we remember how rapidly green fields disappear under the builder's ruthless hands, we need feel no surprise that most of the woodcuts should represent rural villages. Such are Notting Hill in 1750, and Paddington Green and the farm in Marylebone Park at the same date. The view of Margaret Finch's cottage at Norwood in 1808 has nothing in it to remind us of the villas and railway station that have since occupied "the gipsies' hill." The engravings of the old wayside inns that have passed away form a pleasing feature of the book. Among these are representations of the "White Hart" at Knightsbridge in 1820, and the galleried courtyard of the "Rose and Crown" at the same place, where, according to tradition, Cromwell's body-guard was quartered, and where, still earlier, Wyatt and his Kentish followers rested before entering London. The "World's End" at Knightsbridge, and that at Chelsea, the "Mother Red Cap" in 1746, the Old Chalk Farm in 1730, the "Rosemary Branch" at Peckham in 1800, Jamaica House in 1826, and the "Queen's Head and Artichoke," whose sign attached to a modern house still exists in Albany Street, are also depicted.

The author concludes with some general remarks on the vast increase of the population, by which James I.'s prophecy that "England will shortly be London and London England" seems likely one day to come true. The remarks of such lovers of London as Horace Walpole, Dr. Johnson, Rogers, Macaulay, Thackeray, and Dickens, are quoted with approval; but there seems reason to believe that the very bigness of London has destroyed much of the charm that these men saw in it. Boswell commended the remark of a Mr. Meynell that "the chief advantage of London is that a man is always so near his burrow;" but now that most of the workers in the town separate off in the evening to their respective homes in the outskirts, much of this is a thing of the past, and if Johnson could say "the only disadvantage is the great distance at which people live from one another," how much truer must the remark be now!

In considering this book as a whole it is impossible not to be struck with the improvement it has undergone as its publication has proceeded. The first volume contains several highly imaginative representations of scenes that the artists supposed might have occurred; but these do not appear in the later volumes,

and in their place are genuine views, many of which are taken from unique originals, and are worth in themselves more than the cost of the volume that contains them. A full and carefully-made index adds to the value of a useful and handsome work.

HENRY B. WHEATLEY.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A Visit to the Court of Morocco. By Arthur Leared, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Sampson Low and Co.) We are glad to welcome another work from the pen of Dr. Leared, whose interesting tour in Morocco was reviewed in our columns about three years ago. He has had the good fortune to accompany the embassy sent in 1877 by the King of Portugal to congratulate the Sultan of Morocco on his accession, in the capacity of physician, and he was allowed to take his wife with him; the ambassador, Senhor Joseph Colaço, being accompanied by his wife, daughter, and niece. The old hostile feeling between Portugal and Morocco has long passed away, and there now exists a cordiality between the two countries which contrasts strongly with the relations between Spain and Morocco. The resident Portuguese minister was very popular with the Moors, and the reception given to this special embassy was unusually demonstrative. The embassy travelled from Tetuan to Mequinez, where the Sultan of Morocco was holding his Court, a distance of about 160 miles, in three weeks. Mequinez, the sacerdotal city of the empire, is regarded as perfection by the Moors; it contains many large mosques and seminaries, and it was there that the Sultan received the embassy. Our author was able to see the interior of the palace enclosure, square in shape and about a mile across. It gave the author the impression of a prison on a gigantic scale. After spending a fortnight at Mequinez, the ambassador returned by way of Fez, the chief product of which town is the hot and shadeless red cap which with the Turks has superseded the dignified and appropriate turban. Fez is said to contain collections of books and manuscripts in some of its mosques, as yet hidden treasure, and the imagination may revel in the wonders to be extracted from this unexplored hoard. Dr. Leared even hoped for the lost books of Livy; he made every effort to obtain access to these libraries, but in vain; the literary treasures of Fez, if they exist at all, are reserved for some more fortunate explorer. The Moors are very jealous of strangers; their motto, says Dr. Leared, is

"Let us alone, and we shall leave you alone;" and he adds, "without doubt it is a sensible policy. They instinctively feel that, as they are so much behind other nations, and are unable to cope with them in arms, independence lies in isolation. When told of European progress and improvements, they reply that these things are suited for others, but not for them. And with the example of Turkey before them, it does seem that in these matters there is no middle way of safety."

Dr. Leared's little book, which is scarcely more than a pamphlet, was well worth publishing, and is written as pleasantly as his larger work, to which it may be considered as a supplement.

Briefe und Akten zur Geschichte des dreissigjährigen Krieges in den Zeiten des vorwaltenden Einflusses der Wittelsbacher. Vierter Band (*Die Politik Baierns, 1591-1607*). Erste Hälfte. Bearbeitet von Felix Stieve. (München: Rieger.) Dr. Stieve was admirably well fitted to deal with the important documents the publication of which begins with the present volume. He is already known by writings of his own, in the most noteworthy of which he had begun to investigate the origin of the Thirty Years' War. Thoroughly conversant with that epoch, he wishes to write a history of the Bavarian policy from 1590 to 1607, making use for that purpose of the

whole mass of documents contained in the archives of Munich, Vienna, Bamberg, Berlin, Brussels, Darmstadt, Dresden, Düsseldorf, Innsbruck, &c. He has taken advantage of the collections made in Munich by Prof. Cornelius, and every possible assistance has been rendered him by the keepers of the various Record Offices. The work has the great merit of saving us the trouble of reading the documents themselves, as they are made the basis of an historical exposition in which the contributions and judgments of other investigators, such as Von Ranke, Von Löher, Hassel, and Hurter, are in not a few cases rectified. We obtain a clear view of the general disunion that reigned in Germany, which sprang from the antagonism of two ecclesiastical and political systems. We see how that antagonism was constantly being aggravated by violent pamphlets, and here and there an interesting ray of light falls, more especially upon the activity of the Jesuits. We are introduced to some prominent figures among both clergy and laity, either through their own utterances or the reports of contemporaries. Such men as Christian von Anhalt, Pope Clement VIII., the Emperor Rudolph II., the Archduke Ferdinand, and others, play a leading part in these pages; but the most important place is naturally filled by the Bavarian princes, among whom Maximilian I., together with William V., the head of the Catholic League, is chiefly deserving of notice. His education, his travels, his residence in Rome, his accession to the government, are all most fully treated. From page 439 to page 533 is devoted to a copy in *extenso* of a series of important documents, followed by several addenda bearing laudable testimony to the editor's endeavours to make his references to the historical literature of the time as complete as possible. A careful index completes the volume, one which no student of the history of Germany immediately before the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War can afford to overlook.

British Burma and its People: being Sketches of Native Manners, Customs, and Religion. By Capt. C. J. S. Forbes, M.R.A.S., and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, British Burma. (Murray.) This is a very fair specimen of what is much wanted at present—good monographs describing our numerous provinces in the East. Dr. Mason has given us a really valuable book on Burma, but something shorter and more popular was wanted, and that is the want which Capt. Forbes has supplied. He seems to be of the school of that great administrator, Sir Arthur Phayre, and his thirteen years' experience of the country, both official and private, has given him special advantages for dealing with the subject of which he writes. He treats the character of the Burmese as it is; but does justice to them, as when he remarks that, despite moral or immoral arrangements which might shock public feeling in this country, "No Burman would venture to use the coarse familiarity towards his female acquaintances that is common among our own lower orders." He is idyllic occasionally, as when he describes a poor couple digging a grave for their child in the midst of jungle, and the mother's sorrowful wail—"Oh my daughter! Oh my little one! why have you gone?" On the ground that they have no genuine name for hunger or thirst he objects, with some reason, to the accusation brought against the Burmans, that they have no gratitude because they have no name for that feeling, and he adduces instances to the contrary. Beginning with the physical geography of British Burma Capt. Forbes proceeds to treat of the races which inhabit it: their social life and manners, agriculture, manufactures and trades, amusements and superstitions; and then he gives us some interesting but not highly discriminative chapters on their Buddhism, language, and literature. He maintains that their religion approaches nearer to the primitive teaching of Gautama Buddha than any other form of Buddhism now extant; but it is evident, from his account of it, that a great deal

of it must be set down, not to any intelligence capable of founding a new religion, but to the silly innovations and theories of Buddhist ecclesiasticism.

The Art of Spinning and Thread-Making. By John Watson. (Glasgow: George Watson.) In this book the author endeavours to explain the arts named in the title without a single illustration to help him or his readers. He is practically familiar with spinning and thread-making, and therefore it is probable that some useful information may be gathered from his book by apprentices and others who have already some practical acquaintance with the subject. To the general reader, and, indeed, to the mechanic, without special knowledge of spinning machines and processes, his book will be useless, because of the absence of drawings. The book reads as if it had been written fifty years ago, and is rather suited for the generation which read Templeton's *Millwright and Engineer's Pocket Companion* than for that which uses Molesworth's pocket-book. In short, it has numerous defects, but has the merit of being written, not by a mere compiler, but by a man who speaks from his personal experience.

Chronological Guide to English Literature. By E. Nicholson. (Remington.) English literature is a very wide subject, and there are many guides thereto, some of considerable utility, but the majority of little worth. Where so much has been done there does not seem to be any call for new books on the subject unless some striking improvement be made in matter or arrangement. We find nothing of the kind here. Much of the compilation reads more like the jottings in a note-book than anything that has been prepared for the press. There is a remarkable catalogue of English authors, which professes to give dates, names, and the titles of books in a tabular form. It has not often been our ill-fortune to read a more unsatisfactory list. Why, we would ask, have Anthony Woodville and William Roy their Christian names given, when Caxton, Fabian, Dunbar, Tyndale, [Robert] Burton, and many others are sent into the world naked? If the author did not know them, he had but to consult the works of his predecessors for the needful information. It is quite useless, we imagine, to complain as to the author of the *Sylva Sylvarum* and *New Atlantis* being called Lord Bacon, for here Mr. Nicholson sins among a host. Everyone now knows that there is authority, of a sort, for this error; but why, if an old blundering custom is to be followed in the case of the philosopher, is Sir Matthew Hale divested of his higher title? He was spoken of during life, and in times shortly after his death, as Lord Hale, and had just the same claim to this mark of courtesy as Bacon, or rather somewhat more, inasmuch as the former had no title except his knighthood, while the latter was a viscount. The criticisms on English authors are a curious study. If they indicate that the author has read all the books on which he passes judgment he must have been a most laborious and long-continued student. He has certainly made discoveries. As to Skelton we are told that "the taste of our time" is ignorant of Skelton's *Elynor Rummyn*, and his abuse of Cardinal Wolsey. What may be the meaning of "taste" used in this sense we are ignorant. If he means that Skelton is not a popular book in the sense in which Mr. Trollope's novels are popular, we must concede that he is right, but then that is the case with every bit of English written before Shakspeare. People who are interested in sixteenth-century literature still read Skelton, and get much entertainment and profit thereby. That Southey's prose "is clear and vigorous" no one who has read a few pages of it will deny, but whether he or anyone else had "power without force" is open to question. This statement is, however, not the author's own, but given on the authority of some unnamed critic. There is no index, nor does there seem occasion for one.

Life and Times of St. Wulfram, Bishop and Missionary. By William Glaister, M.A. (Grantham: Ridge.) Grantham Church is dedicated to St. Wulfram, and in old times certain relics of his were believed to be preserved there in a shrine made of silver and copper. There seems to have been at one time a vague tradition that this missionary saint was buried here, but there can never have been any reasonable grounds for the notion. St. Wulfram preached Christianity to the Frisians, and is the episcopal hero of the well-known story which tells how a certain chief preferred to be sent to the under-world, and have the company of his ancestors, rather than dwell for ever with a few poor men in the heavenly mansions. Mr. Glaister's work is a compilation from the *Acta Sanctorum*, and other well-known books. It contains nothing which will be new to scholars, but much that will interest those to whom ancient saintly biographies are not familiar. We have a suspicion that some of the dates given require further consideration, but such a blemish, even if our opinion be correct, will not affect the popularity of the work among the persons for whom it is intended.

Bibliothek älterer Schriftwerke der Deutschen Schweiz und ihres Grenzgebietes. Herausgegeben von Jacob Baechtold und Ferdinand Vetter. Zweiter Band. Niklaus Manuel. Hrg. von Dr. Jakob Baechtold. (Frauenfeld: Huber.) Niklaus Manuel of Bern was the greatest poet Switzerland produced in the age of the Reformation. His satirical attacks on the abuses of the Catholic Church, more especially his *Fastnachtspiele*, publicly performed in Bern, made him one of the most dangerous enemies of the old Church. His writings were distinguished for an acerbity, and oftentimes a brutality, unparalleled even in the sixteenth century, and they likewise bore evidence to a wit, a command of language, a fearlessness and a love of truth, worthy of regard. But Manuel was more than a poet. Like the great heroes of the Renaissance, he was endowed with the most varied gifts. He was at the same time a poet, a painter, an architect and a statesman, and a man whose powerful influence reached far beyond the walls of his native town. Grüneisen's work on Manuel (1837) is now superseded by Baechtold's admirable edition, which forms part of the excellent collection already referred to in the ACADEMY of October 27, 1877. The editor, in a masterly Introduction, has combined everything that there was to be said about the life and literary works of Manuel; and another Swiss scholar, Prof. Vögelin, has discussed his artistic productions. Much, hitherto unknown or forgotten, drawn from MS. sources and old publications, is here communicated to the public together with some of the poetry of the younger Manuel, who was an imitator of his father. The book is edited and got up in a manner worthy of the highest praise.

Royal Windsor. By W. Hepworth Dixon. Vols. I. and II. (Hurst and Blackett.) To justify its existence, a new local history should not only contain all that is of value in its precursors, but should also correct their errors, and supply deficiencies, as the result either of deeper research among known materials, or of the discovery of new sources of information. Judged by this standard, *Royal Windsor* can hardly claim to displace Tighe and Davis's *Annals* from our shelves. In fact, to write a history of Windsor is hardly the aim that the author has kept in view; but rather to present a series of detached pictures of events connected with the Castle, which are most susceptible of treatment by his graphic pen. This impression is confirmed by the entire absence of references; so that, when we find Mr. Dixon differing from earlier writers on the same subjects, it is impossible to divine whether the discrepancy is due to the perusal of the documents preserved at Windsor referred to in the Preface, or only to the author's perception of the true or the effective. To take

one instance, the affecting story of the starvation of Maud de Braose and her son by King John is told, with all its ghastly details, as having happened in the Norman Keep at Windsor; but it is not mentioned that the writer from whom those details are taken assigns Corfe Castle as the scene of this atrocious murder, though others place it at Windsor. It is just on such points as this, where general history is uncertain, that we expect accurate information from books on special subjects; and, however accurate the information given may be, it cannot be received as of value unless the trustworthiness of the source can be tested. One point that Mr. Dixon claims to have settled from his examination of the Castle is the site of the successive buildings during the first four centuries of the existence of the royal fortress. He assigns them thus:—First, a Saxon hunting-lodge on the river bank, but by whom built he does not say. Next, the Norman keep, the work of William the Conqueror, "perhaps on the ruins of a Celtic camp," as a prison, not a dwelling. Then Henry I., not being satisfied with the Saxon hunting-lodge and "resolved on being an English prince, built himself an English house," which Mr. Dixon places south of the tilt-yard, and to the east of the Devil's Tower. His English neighbours may have been pleased at the compliment implied by his building an English house, but hardly with his fancy for stocking the park with lions, lynxes, and porcupines. "An English Prince" ought, one would think, to have been contented with English game. This part of the building was seriously damaged during the Barons' War, and Henry III. built the "Second King's House" in the Lower Ward around St. Edward's Chapel. It was while staying here that the king narrowly escaped being murdered by a lunatic who climbed into his room at night, and buried his knife in the bolster—the king, luckily for himself, being in another room that night. The "Third King's House" is the block of buildings to the north of St. George's Hall, erected by Edward III. after his victories in France. It was here that the architect commemorated himself by the ambiguous inscription *Hoc fecit Wykham*. The original has long been destroyed, but the same words were placed on a stone in Winchester Tower when Wyatville was superintending the repairs of the castle in the reign of George IV. Mr. Dixon narrates at considerable length the foundation of the Order of St. George, and decides that the Garter, the well-known badge of the Order, belonged to Queen Philippa of Hainault, and not to either the Countess of Salisbury or the Countess of Kent. The first volume closes with an account of the troubles in the reign of Richard II. and the execution of Sir Simon Burley, Constable of Windsor, and seventy-seventh Knight of the Order. The romantic episode of the imprisonment of King James I. of Scotland in the Devil's Tower, and his marriage to Lady Jane Beaufort, is told in the second volume, which carries on the story to the reign of Henry VII., when "the red rose and white, closing the age of civil war, and in the name of a united kingdom, took possession of St. George's Chapel and the Royal house."

NOTES AND NEWS.

PART I. of Mr. Herbert Spencer's *Principles of Morality*, entitled the "Data of Morality," is about to be published, and will form a small volume of 250 pages. German and French translations of it, by Profs. Vetter of Leipzig and Penjon of Besançon, will appear at the same time. Mr. Spencer's works have now been translated into most European languages, and the last of them was published simultaneously in London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Naples, Buda-Pesth, and St. Petersburg. In one case, we believe, difficulties were thrown by the Russian censorship in the way of publication, on the ground that a work on Sociology would contribute to the spread of Socialism.

A MEMOIR of the late Mr. G. Paul Chalmers, R.S.A., is being prepared by Mr. Alex. Gibson, Advocate, and Mr. John Forbes White, of Aberdeen. We understand that the volume, which is intended for private circulation, will contain a portrait of the artist, and a view of his studio, etched by Rajon from paintings by George Reid, R.S.A.

MR. C. T. NEWTON left for Cyprus on Tuesday last.

Londoniana is the title of a work in two volumes which will be shortly issued by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett. It is from the pen of Mr. Edward Walford, M.A., and will contain a variety of interesting particulars bearing on the history, topography, and antiquities of London and its suburbs.

AN important work attempting to exhibit George Combe's contributions to education in a collective and systematic form will shortly be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. The editor, Mr. William Jolly, one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools, in classifying and annotating the various papers, has endeavoured to estimate the character and value of Combe's efforts in relation to the education of the time and his general position as an educational philosopher and reformer. He has also aimed at making the book a work of reference on the topics treated by bringing down the account of the treatment of these topics to the present day, by giving full references to other workers on the same subject, by providing marginal contents, supplying explanations and illustrations of the text, and adding an analytical index. The volume should take an eminent place in educational literature.

MR. ISAAC TAYLOR has in the press a book on the origin of the Scandinavian runes, and their connexion with the Irish Oghams. He comes to the conclusion that the Gothic tribes east of the Vistula acquired a knowledge of the alphabet from the Greek colonists and traders on the Dnieper. This volume will form the first instalment of a much larger work on the History of the Alphabet, which has been in preparation for several years. The publishers are Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

THE Barlow Lectures at University College, on Dante's *Divina Commedia*, will be given this year by Mr. Charles Tomlinson, F.R.S., who will take as his subject the *Purgatorio*. The lectures, twelve in number, will be given at 3 P.M. on Wednesdays and Fridays, commencing on April 23, and will be open to the public without payment or tickets.

PROF. SKEAT has done a good service to students of Early English and the Bible by persuading the delegates of the Clarendon Press to issue in a small stout cheap volume the Purvey, or second and more accurate text of the large quarto *Wycliffite Versions* of the New Testament, so faithfully edited by the late Mr. Forshall and Sir Frederic Madden. The boon is enhanced by a reprint of the admirable Glossary to the book, so far as it relates to the New Testament. The Early English Text Society had always intended to do this work—under a new editor—if the Press would not do it; and they now rejoice that they are saved the cost and labour of the undertaking. We only hope that the success of the reprint of the New Testament will soon lead to that of the Old, whose vocabulary is necessarily the greater, and will therefore be more useful to students of Early English.

A NEW edition of *The History of the Province of Moray*, published in 1774 by the Rev. Lachlan Shaw, one of the ministers of Elgin, at a time when there existed but one sect of Presbyterians—the Established Kirk of Scotland—is soon to appear before the public under the supervision of the Rev. Dr. Gordon, St. Andrew's, Glasgow, author of the rather ponderous and expensive tomes, *Scotichronicon*, *Monasticon*, and *Glasghu Facies*, and other works. Shaw's *Moray* thus

edited will embody the gist of all the other volumes from time to time printed about the "Province," and will contain ample illustrations of the Cathedral of Elgin ("the Lantern of the North"), castles, country seats, and houses of historical interest in towns and counties. The book will be an appropriate "rider" to the late Robert Young's *Annals of the Burgh of Elgin*.

WE understand that preparations are being made for a new edition of Smith's *Dictionary of Antiquities*.

PROF. LUDWIG NOIRÉ has published his treatise, *Max Müller and the Philosophy of Language*, both in English and in German. The German edition sells for 2s. 6d., the English for 6s.

DR. SCHLIEHMANN has invited Dr. Virchow and Dr. Lindenschmidt, the greatest authority in Germany on prehistoric archaeology, to assist him in his excavations at Hissarlik. Dr. Virchow has accepted.

MR. RALSTON lectured last week at Oxford on "Folklore." The lecture was delivered in the largest lecture room of the Museum before an audience of all ages, and it was difficult to get a place.

MESSRS. C. KEGAN PAUL AND Co. have in the press a new book by Leader Scott, entitled *A Nook in the Apennines: a Summer beneath the Chestnuts*. It is an account of life high up in the Apennines, where there is much that is interesting in the scenery, legends, folklore and primitive habits of the mountaineers, who seem to lead the pastoral life of their ancestors the Etruscans and Umbrians, from whom they derive their inherent good-breeding and legendary classical lore. A number of woodcuts are scattered through the text, illustrative of the scenery among the mountain villages, and contrasting the ancient Etruscan domestic habits and utensils with those of the modern inhabitants.

MESSRS. RIVINGTON have in the press a new volume of their Historical Biographies, *The Life of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough*, by Louise Creighton; a volume of *Sermons preached in Manchester*, by the Rev. W. J. Knox-Little; and a new and revised edition of *An Introduction to the Study of Heat*, by J. Hamblin Smith.

MR. THOMAS HARDY, the author of *The Return of the Native*, will contribute a novelette to the *New Quarterly Magazine* for April. It will be entitled *The Distracted Young Preacher*.

KARL BLIND'S *Fire-Burial among our Germanic Forefathers: a Record of the Poetry and History of Teutonic Cremation*, which has been published by Messrs. Longmans as a shilling pamphlet, has also appeared in an enlarged German version.

THE Indian Government is now publishing the *Scientific Results of the second Yarkand Mission, based upon the Collections and Notes of the late Ferdinand Stoliczka*. The following sections have appeared: "Geology," and "Reptilia and Amphibia," by W. T. Blanford; "Hymenoptera," by Frederick Smith; "Neuroptera," by Robert McLachlan; "Mollusca," by Geoffrey Nevill; "Ichthyology," by Francis Day. Mr. Quaritch, of Piccadilly, is entrusted with the sale of this important publication.

MR. A. HILDEBRANDT, of Manchester, has issued the first monthly part of the *Science Index*. Though it is not free from the imperfections incident to a first number, and to the exceptionally difficult nature of the undertaking, there is yet promise that it will develop into a very useful reference to the scientific articles, at present so difficult to find promptly when wanted, in English periodicals.

THE new *Children's Hymn Book*, edited by Mrs. Carey Brock, and revised by Bishop Oxenden, Canon Walsham How, and the Rev. John Ellerton, will shortly be published. The

publication has only been delayed in consequence of the anxious care that has been taken to render the collection, both of hymns and tunes, thoroughly useful and complete. The work will contain about four hundred hymns.

MR. W. C. COUPLAND is to deliver a course of nine lectures on Goethe's *Faust*, at the South Place Institute, on Tuesday evenings during the months of April and May, at 8 o'clock P.M.

THE Higher Science Class of Mathematics in University College, London, once conducted by the late Prof. Clifford, has been entrusted for the summer term of this session to Mr. M. J. M. Hill, M.A.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW AND Co. are about to publish a small illustrated volume, containing the four lectures on Electric Induction recently delivered at the Royal Institution by Mr. J. E. H. Gordon.

IN succession to his recently issued catalogue of Old English Literature, Mr. Quaritch is about to publish another, of books relating to History, County-History, Topography, and Genealogical Antiquities of the United Kingdom.

MESSRS. CROSBY LOCKWOOD AND Co. will shortly publish a revised edition of the late Dr. Noad's *Student's Text Book of Electricity*, with an Introduction and additional chapters by W. H. Preece. They have in preparation a *Treatise on Metalliferous Minerals, Mines and Mining*, by D. C. Davies; and have in the press a *Pocket Book of Formulae, Rules and Tables for Naval Architects, Shipbuilders, Surveyors, and Marine Engineers*, by Clement Mackrow.

MESSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT will publish in April *Coward Conscience*, a Novel, by Mr. F. W. Robinson, author of *Grandmother's Money*, &c., in three volumes; and *Orange Lily*, by the Author of *Queenie*, &c., in two volumes.

BARTHOLOMEW'S *Parliamentary Map of the British Isles* (Edinburgh: Nimmo) is a very effective display of pictorial politics, reminding us somewhat of maps published by the French papers last year to show the localisation of "the 363."

AN important monograph on Mary, Queen of Scots, has just been issued by Carl Winter, the Heidelberg publisher. The author is Prof. Arnold Gaedeke, Professor of History at the University of Heidelberg. The volume contains an excellent portrait after Donaldson.

M. H. SAUVAIRE is, we understand, at work upon a comprehensive treatise on Mohammedan metrology, which will clear up the mysteries of the native works of Mar Eliyâ and Makrizî, which he has already published.

A NEW journal of Continental, English, and American news has been started in Paris under the title of *The Parisian*. It is to be of eight-page size, printed in English, and its first date of publication April 3. To social topics *The Parisian* will devote the largest share of space and attention, according special prominence to French theatrical and artistic matters. Mr. Pascoe is the London correspondent of the new paper.

It is proposed to hold a "Congrès de l'Enseignement," together with an educational exhibition, in connexion with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Belgian independence, which takes place next year at Brussels. The President is M. A. Couvreur, and the Secretary M. Ch. Bula; and among the foreign members of the Council are Mr. T. Twining, Sir Joseph Hooker, Sir John Lubbock, and Mr. Hodgson Pratt.

A PUBLIC meeting, with the Bishop of London in the chair, will be held at 4.30 P.M. on Thursday next, at the Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, to form a Metropolitan Free Libraries Association for promoting the adoption of the Public Libraries Acts in and around London. The meeting is

called by the Metropolitan Free Libraries Committee, who have been working with the same object for more than a year past, but who now propose to merge themselves in a larger organisation, which may serve as a bond of union for all friends of public libraries throughout the metropolis.

AN important work, in the shape of a *Dictionary of the Swahili Language*, first compiled by Dr. J. L. Krapf and the Rev. J. Rebmann, and since much added to and enlarged, is now ready for the press. The Swahili is one of the chief languages belonging to the Bantu or Kafir family of speech, and is spoken over a large extent of South-eastern Africa. The dictionary contains about 11,000 radicals, not including derivatives, and the vocabulary compiled by Bishop Steere at Zanzibar has been used for it. It will be published by subscription, the subscription price, if paid in advance, being 1l. 10s.; otherwise the price will be thirty-six shillings. Names of subscribers will be received at the Church Missionary House, Salisbury Square, E.C. Cheques and Post-office orders are payable to E. Hutchinson, Esq.

MESSRS. WM. BLACKWOOD AND SONS announce *Destruction and Reconstruction*, by Gen. Richard Taylor, of the late Confederate Army. This volume will embrace the sketches which have appeared at intervals during the last two years in the *North American Review*, and which have given rise to a good deal of controversy in America. General Taylor commanded a Brigade under Stonewall Jackson in the Valley Campaign, and his accounts of the eccentric Confederate General attracted much attention on their appearance. An edition will appear simultaneously in America.

ON March 24 Mr. Thomas Graves Law was unanimously elected out of thirty-nine candidates Keeper of the Signet Library, Edinburgh, in succession to the late Mr. David Laing. For nearly twenty years up to a recent date Mr. Law had charge of the library of the Brompton Oratory, which consists of more than 15,000 volumes. In that capacity he superintended, and partly himself executed, a careful and well-arranged catalogue of the library in several folios.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

LIEUT. WAUTIER, of the Belgian Expedition, is reported to have died of dysentery at Hekungu near Lake Chaya, on December 19 last.

AN International Commission for the discussion of the various projects suggested for the construction of a Central-American Ship Canal will meet at Paris on May 15. M. de Lesseps will preside.

KALTBRUNNER'S *Manuel du Voyageur* (Zürich: Wurster) is a carefully-compiled volume, dealing with every subject likely to prove of interest to an explorer or traveller desirous of adding to the existing stock of geographical knowledge. Surveying, the use of scientific instruments, meteorology, physical geography and geology, natural history, anthropology and statistics, all are duly considered, and the attention of the reader is directed to every subject more especially deserving of enquiry. We do not hesitate to say that this "Manuel" is superior, upon the whole, to similar works published in English, French, or Italian.

THE Free Church of Scotland have received letters from Dr. Laws, of Livingstonia, down to October 30, giving information respecting the exploratory tour on the west side of Lake Nyassa on which he and Mr. Stewart are engaged with the view of gathering full and accurate particulars regarding those regions and the various tribes inhabiting them, and of opening relations with them. The party left Livingstonia on August 12, and, journeying first in a south-westerly direction, reached a mountain-plateau some 4,500 or 5,000 feet above the sea-level. They then travelled through an open country, well-watered, with a soil composed

of disintegrated granite. They next retraced their steps towards Mount Desa, and went along its western side northwards. After leaving Tambala's village, they struck across the River Lintippe westwards, and travelled for some time through a deserted, though once populous country. They then reached another Mangone tribe, and made friends with the chief, Chiwere, from whom they obtained guides who took them by a good road to the coast of Lake Nyassa, south of Lake Chia. Chiwere's country is described as open, well-watered, and populous, but entirely devoid of trees. As the party neared the coast of the lake they found traces of the slave-trade in the disposition of the people and the discarded slave-sticks lying by the roadside. Leaving Kotakota, they proceeded northwards and followed the coast, usually on the sand, as far as the River Lucia. They travelled up the Lucia valley, and crossing the Limpassa, one of its tributaries, reached the hills to the north-west of the mouth of the Lucia in two easy marches from the coast. Friendly relations were established with the chief, Chipatula, from whose village they went north, and then east, to the shore of the lake at Kuta Bay, which is called Bandede on Livingstone's map. After some minor excursions, they were, by last accounts, continuing their explorations along the coast northwards.

MESSRS. W. COLLINS, SONS AND Co. send us their *Manual of Geography*, by Wm. Lawson, F.R.G.S., whose object is to present, within reasonable limits, a complete outline of the descriptive geography of the globe—physical, political, and commercial. Mr. Lawson has achieved a considerable measure of success in this direction, and appears to have spared no pains in collecting a vast mass of information. He has, however, unfortunately not always shown a sound discrimination in separating the wheat from the chaff; and the consequence is that some singular blunders are committed with regard to such countries as can only be safely treated by specialists. Mr. Lawson also seems to have got into the same state of haze with regard to Cyprus as another recent writer on geography, for he describes it (p. 223) as one of the British possessions in Europe, and farther on (p. 256), under Asiatic Turkey, mentions it in its proper geographical place as one of the numerous islands which skirt the coast of Asia Minor. Mr. Lawson's work possesses the merit of a copious index; it also contains several coloured maps, on which no attempt is made to show mountain-systems, and a number of illustrations the bulk of which might have been advantageously omitted.

DON EDUARDO CONTRERAS DE DIEGO has just published (Madrid: Labajos) a volume entitled *Viejes y Descubrimientos en el Polo Norte*. In a preliminary essay he treats of geographical discoveries generally, commencing with those of celebrated travellers before the Christian era, and concluding with the voyages of Cook, La Pérouse, and Deumont d'Urville.

In the course of a discussion at the Society of Arts last week on a paper dealing with the trading capabilities of Africa, one of the speakers stated that there was already a Livingstonia Company, which had steamers on the River Zambesi, and that roads had been made for the carriage of goods past the Murchison Falls on the Shiré. Steamers are also shortly to be placed on Lake Nyassa for commercial purposes, and orders have been issued for an exploration of the unknown stretch of country between the north end of the lake and Lake Tanganyika.

UNDER the title of *Le Sahara, troisième voyage d'exploration: un été chez les Chaamba*, M. Largeau proposes to publish an account of the results of his recent travels, to which frequent reference has been made in the ACADEMY. The work will be illustrated by two maps, and its contents will include notes on the hydrography, hydrology, meteorology, and archaeology of the region.

SWISS NOTES.

THE Canton of Bern has the singular advantage of possessing a historical work of great value which embraces by far the most important period of its past history. This is the *Chronik* of Valerius Anshelm, who came from Rottweil to Bern as a schoolmaster in 1505, was expelled from the city in 1525 on account of his superabundant zeal for the Reformation, but in 1529 was recalled by the Bern Government and entrusted, as city historiographer, with the continuation of the official *Stadtchronik*. He thus wrote the history of the years 1474 to 1536—a period commencing with the prominent position assumed by Switzerland, and especially by Bern, in European politics by the victorious struggle against the Duke of Burgundy, and ending with the ecclesiastical reformation. Anshelm was a man of classical culture, of great moral earnestness, of decided views on religion and politics, and full of wit and vigour, who attacked the follies of the time, especially the Swiss mercenary soldiery and pension system, and the abuses of the Papal court, with sharp and cutting word-play. Indeed his volumes are scarcely less important as original sources for Bern, Swiss, and general European history, than for his bold and original handling of the German language, which makes his *Chronik* a valuable literary and philological treasure-house. A printed edition of his *Chronik* was attempted in 1825–1828, under the editorship of Prof. J. R. Wyss and E. Stierlin. It extended to ten volumes; but it was a model of inexactness; the language was cruelly modernised, and no attempt was made at supplying the necessary historical and linguistic commentary which such a work demands. The editors also stopped short at the year 1526. In volume x. of the *Schweizerische Geschichtsforscher* there is a meagre and quite insufficient set of extracts from the portions of the *Chronik* omitted by Wyss and Stierlin. The greater part of the *Chronik* remains still unprinted. The City Library of Bern contains the original MSS. of Valerius Anshelm in three huge volumes, and a fourth volume, partly by him and partly by his successor, Michael Stettler. We have received from the house of K. J. Wyss, of Bern, a circular inviting subscriptions for a new and complete edition of Anshelm's *Chronik*, to be completed in four octavo volumes. The price for each volume is fixed at 5 francs for the first subscribers.

A NEW volume of the valuable official collection of the Swiss Federal *Abchiede* has just been issued, edited by the Staats-archivar of the Confederation, Dr. Jakob Kaiser, and Karl Deschwanden, of Stanz. It includes the period 1533–1540. For modern times this epoch is of great interest, as it shows us how the growing religious contentions between the Roman Catholics and the Reformers gave new form and colour to the home and foreign politics of the Swiss league. Herr Deschwanden, in his able Introduction, gives a summary of the different years included in the volume.

THE Bern *Intelligenzblatt* reported recently a lecture by Prof. Stern at a meeting of the Historische Verein, in which he reviewed all the latest literature upon the history of the Sonderbund. The writings of Hurter, Siegwart-Müller, Segesser, George Grote (the German translation of last year), General Dufour, Guizot, Meyer, and Wapf were in turn critically appreciated, and many of the unfounded conjectures which have crept into nearly all the histories of the war were rectified. Metternich, says Prof. Stern, was the only statesman of repute who really imagined that there was any danger to the then existing *status quo* of Europe in the conflict between the Jesuits and the Federals, or who conceived that the armed intervention of the Great Powers might be ultimately necessary. Guizot dared not openly take part with the Jesuits abroad, since he could not show himself inclined to their cause at home. Further, the episode of the Spanish double

marriage inclined the English Cabinet to cross the plans of the French Prime Minister. The assertion that the English Ambassador who was then accredited to the Tagsatzung—Sir Robert Peel—exercised a direct influence upon the swift and happy ending of the Sonderbund War is declared by Prof. Stern to be a popular error. The Rev. Mr. Timperley, the chaplain of the embassy, arrived at the Federal army's headquarters on the eve of the march into Luzern, but he had no immediate mission to General Dufour. He was merely required to look about him, in order to inform the English embassy *de visu* of the exact condition of affairs. Indeed, the late General Dufour, in his posthumous *Campagne du Sonderbund*, denies that any kind of mission was accredited to him on the part of the English authorities.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL BRANTZ MAYER is well known in this country as the author of *Mexico as it Was and as it Is*, a book of travels resulting from his appointment as secretary of the United States Legation, which he held in 1842–3. The book, which answers well to its title, gives an account of the social and political state of Mexico at that time, a view of its ancient civilisation, and a description of the antiquities preserved in the Museum of Mexico; it was published at New York in 1844. In 1851 this was followed by his *Mexico, Aztec, Spanish and Republican*, 2 vols. 8vo, a book of considerable value as regards Mexico under Spanish rule; and in 1858 Mr. Mayer published his *Mexican Antiquities* at Philadelphia. Colonel Mayer owes his military rank to the great Civil War of 1861, when he adhered to the Union, and was appointed a Brigadier-General of the Maryland volunteer forces, and at the close of the war was breveted Lieut.-Colonel for meritorious services. Colonel Mayer was born in Baltimore in 1809, was educated at St. Mary's college in that city, and in 1828 he entered at the University of Maryland as a law-student. He was admitted to the bar in 1832. Mr. Mayer was the founder of the Maryland Historical Society, in 1844. His *Memoir and Journal of Charles Carroll* appeared in 1854; and *Captain Canet, or Twenty Years of an African Slave*, in the same year. Colonel Mayer died of ossification of the heart, on February 23, at his residence in Baltimore.

SIR WALTER CALVERLEY TREVELYAN, whose name is best known in connexion with the efforts for promoting the cause of temperance in drinking, died at his seat at Wallington, Northumberland, on the 23rd inst. He was born at the same place in March 1797, and was educated at Harrow and University College, Oxford. He took great interest in scientific subjects, and published many papers in the *Journals* of the societies in Edinburgh and the Northern counties of England on the geology of Scotland, Durham, Yorkshire, and his native county. A visit which he paid to the Faroe Islands in 1821 led him to write an interesting paper on their mineralogy and vegetation. This was reprinted at Florence in 1837. In 1844 he produced an *Historical and Descriptive Account of Iceland*. At various times the late baronet published letters which he had written and addresses which he had delivered on intemperance, and as president of the United Kingdom Alliance he liberally contributed to the funds of a society which was established to root out what he considered a national sin.

THE death is likewise announced of Archdeacon Garbett, in his seventy-eighth year.

DR. ADOLF STRODTMANN, the biographer of Heine, died at Selma's Villa, Steglitz, near Berlin, on the 17th inst. He was born at Haderslev in Schleswig, in 1828, but although a Danish subject, his sympathies were German. He suffered in the first Schleswig-Holstein war, and attained his

first success by publishing in 1848 *Lieder eines Kriegsgefangenen auf der Dronning Maria*. This was followed in 1850 by *Lieder der Nacht*, and in 1853 by *Lothar*, a poem in arabesque; but Strodtmann failed as an original poet. In 1850 he published *Gottfried Kinkel*. In 1857 appeared his first essay at a life of Heine, *Heinrich Heine's Wirken und Streben*; from 1861 to 1869 he was editing Heine's works, and in 1867 he produced his famous biography of the poet. In 1873 he published a valuable compilation, *Das geistige Leben in Dänemark*; in 1874 he edited Bürger's correspondence; and in 1878 he brought out two volumes of critical studies, entitled *Dichterprofile*. But his great labour was as a translator. He published in Germany the poems of Shelley, 1867; of Tennyson, 1868; of Byron, 1872; *Daniel Deronda*, 1876; and many other standard works. He introduced Ibsen, Björnson, Brandes, Molbeck, and other Scandinavian writers to the German public. At the time of his death he was translating for publication in Germany a selection from Mr. Edmund Gosse's poems. Dr. Strodtmann had been ailing for some months, but his death was sudden at last.

PROF. JOHANNES HUBER, of Munich, died suddenly on the 20th inst.

SELECTED BOOKS.

General Literature.

- BAKER, V. *The War in Bulgaria*. Sampson Low. 42s.
BOUILLIER, F. *L'Institut et les Académies de province*. Paris: Hachette. 3 fr. 50 c.
HADEN, F. S. *The Etched Works of Rembrandt*. Macmillan. 5s.
HIPPEAU, C. *L'instruction publique dans l'Amérique du Sud (République argentine)*. Paris: Didier. 4 fr.
KANGE, A. *Un trouvère allemand: étude sur Walther von der Vogelweide*. Paris: Fischbacher. 7 fr. 50 c.

History.

- ALLARD, P. *L'art païen sous les empereurs chrétiens*. Paris: Didier. 3 fr. 50 c.
DIELMANN, A. *Ueb. die Anfänge d. Asumitischen Reiches*. Berlin: Dümmler. 3 M.
GESCHICHTSQUELLEN der Stadt Wien. 1. Abth. 2. Bd. Wien: Hölder. 24 M.
MONUMENTA Germaniae historica. Auctorum antiquissimorum Tomus II. et Tomi II. pars prior. Berlin: Weidmann. 19 M.
WIESNER, L. *The Youth of Queen Elizabeth*. Ed. C. M. Yonge. Hurst & Blackett. 21s.

Physical Science and Philosophy.

- BAILLON, H. *Histoire des plantes. Monographie des mélastomacées, cornacées et ombellifères*. Paris: Hachette. 14 fr.
BERGMANN, J. *Allgemeine Logik*. 1. Thl. Reine Logik. Berlin: Mittler. 8 M.
CHRIST, H. *Das Pflanzenleben der Schweiz*. 2. Lfg. Zürich: Schulthess. 3 M. 60 Pf.
GUENTHER, S. *Studien zur Geschichte der mathematischen u. physikalischen Geographie*. 6. Hft. Halle-a-S.: Nebert. 2 M. 40 Pf.
LAMONT, J. v. *Meteorologische u. magnetische Beobachtungen der k. Sternwarte bei München*. Jahrg. 1878. München: Franz. 1 M.
LORON, P. de. *Monographie paléontologique des couches de la zone à Ammonites tenuicostatus (Badener Schichten) de Baden*. Berlin: Friedländer. 20 M.
RÜTMEYER, L. *Die Rinder der Tertiär-Epoche*. Berlin: Friedländer. 16 M.
SCIENCE Lectures at South Kensington. Vol. II. Macmillan. 6s.
TASCHENBERG, E. O. *Beiträge zur Kenntnis ectoparasitischer mariner Trematoden*. Halle: Schmidt. 4 M. 40 Pf.
VEJDovsky, F. *Beiträge zur vergleichenden Morphologie der Anneliden*. I. Monographie der Enchytraeiden. Prag: Tempsky. 32 M.
WIEDERSHIM, R. *Labyrinthodon Rütmeayeri*. Berlin: Friedländer. 6 M. 40 Pf.

Philology, &c.

- EVANGELIUM, quattuor, codex Glagoliticus olim Zographensis nunc Petropolitans. Ed. V. Jagić. Berlin: Weidmann. 10 M.
FRIDRICH liber regum qui inscribitur Schahname. Ed. J. A. Vullers. Tom. 2. Fasc. 3. et 4. Leiden: Brill. 6 M. 90 Pf.
HILBERG, J. *Das Princip der Silbenwägung u. die daraus entspringenden Gesetze der Endsilben in der griechischen Poesie*. Wien: Hölder. 8 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE VERB "TO ERME" IN CHAUCER.

Cambridge: March 22, 1879.

In the ACADEMY of April 14, 1877, and in some preceding numbers, I ventured a few remarks upon the verb *to erme* in Shakespeare, which I proposed to identify with the verb *to erme* in

Chaucer. The latter verb (so spelt) is so extremely rare that no other instance of its occurrence in the fourteenth or fifteenth century has ever, to my knowledge, been cited. Dr. Stradmann, in his last edition, gives only the one reference to Chaucer. After the lapse of nearly two years, I have at last found another instance of the use of the word, and therefore at once make a note of it. "Thenne departed he fro the kynge so heuyly that many of them *ermed*"; i.e. then he departed from the king so sorrowfully that many of them mourned (or were greatly grieved); W. Caxton, translation of *Reynard the Fox*, 1481; ed. Arber, p. 48, l. 5. This passage brings down the use of *ermen*, to grieve, nearly to the end of the fifteenth century, and contributes, as I believe, to the proof of the identification of *erme* with the verb *erne* or *earn*, to grieve, as it is used by Shakespeare and by other authors (though frequently spelt *yearn*). In any case, we have at last an illustration of the word as used by Chaucer.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

SHAKSPEARE'S "AZUR'D HAREBELL."

3 St. George's Square, N.W.: March 22, 1879.

Though the word *azur'd* dates at least from the early part of the fifteenth century, and was used by Greene and other Elizabethans as an epithet for the sky, heaven, God's throne, &c., yet, from his lovely lines in *Cymbeline*, Shakspeare seems to have a special property in the word as applied to the harebell—blue-bell or wild hyacinth:—

"Thou shalt not lacke

The Flower that's like thy face, Pale Primrose, nor
The *azur'd Hare-bell*, like thy veines; no, nor
The leafe of Eglantine, whom not to slander,
Out-sweetned not thy breath."

And when one comes across the following lines of Drayton's, written in 1612 (published 1613), some two years after *Cymbeline* (1610?):—

"The primrose placing first
The *azur'd hare-bell* next"

And now and then among, of eglantine a spray,"—
Poly-olbion, Song xv., Works, 1793.

p. 403, col. 2—

one is tempted to believe that their writer—whose praise of Shakspeare is well known (*Ellegies*, *ib.*, p. 548, col. 2)—had heard Arviragus vow to "sweeten the sad grave" of the "sweetest fairest lily" that his brother wore not half so well as when she grew herself (*Cymb.*, iv., ii., 201-3).

F. J. FURNIVALL.

ON THE RENDERING OF ἀρμονία IN ARISTOTLE'S "POLITICS" V. [VIII.] V., 22-25.

Glasgow: March 24, 1879.

"The Writer of the Note," in his letter of March 22, has not touched the points at issue. Briefly they are these:—1. He objected to "harmony" as "quite misleading" if used to render ἀρμονία. I replied that it might, indeed, be so if there was nothing in the context to define the meaning; but that here the context precluded such ambiguity, since when a translator speaks of "the Phrygian harmony," "the Dorian harmony," an intelligent reader must see that he is using "harmony" in the Greek sense, not in the modern technical sense. The "Writer" merely repeats his statement, and still ignores the nature of the context. 2. I showed that the passage required a rendering of the musical ἀρμονία which would also render ἀρμονία in relation to the soul; and that, for the latter, no English word is so apt as "harmony." It is, I may add, the word used by Prof. Jowett in both the passages of Plato which I quoted. The "Writer" says that he "neither affirms nor denies this." If he denied it, I should be curious to know what other word he could suggest. 3. He objected that "musical style" was too vague for ἀρμονία in the first part of the passage. I replied that the ἀρμονίας were spoken of there, not simply as keys or scales, but in connexion with the kinds of musi-

cal composition which were considered appropriate to each. Here, again, he simply repeats his former statement, without replying to my argument. But he now makes a different objection: viz., that "musical style" would mean "the manner of a particular composer." Not, I should think, when "the temper of the several musical styles" is explained immediately afterwards by the epithets semi-Lydian, Phrygian, Dorian.

As to *Iovem lapidem iurare*, he appears no longer to dispute that it may render "to make peace" in the sense defined by me: but now objects (1) that though perhaps "familiar enough in colloquial Latin," it is rare "in existing literary Latin;" (2) that the existing evidence does not prove "that it had anything to do with the *ius fetiale*." In regard to (1) I would ask, how many times must a Latin word or phrase, allowed to be presumably familiar in colloquial Latin, occur "in existing literary Latin," before it may be used by a translator? In regard to (2) I reply that I did not assume that it was connected with the *ius fetiale*, though many critics have thought it was so. I used it in a sense for which there is definite authority.

Festus, s.v. *inipidem*, says: *lapidem silicem tenebant iuraturi per Iovem, haec verba dicentes: Si sciens fallo, tum me Diespiter salva urbe arceque bonis eiciat, uti ego hunc lapidem:* where K. O. Müller, in his edition (1839) of the Excerpta from Festus by the deacon Paulus, agrees with the latter in referring this to the making of treaties, and compares Polyb. iii., 26, Liv. i., 24, ix., 5. Now the age of Festus is uncertain: Teuffel would put him in the second century A.D. But it is known that his lexicon was an abridgment from the *De verborum significatu* of the freedman M. Verrius Flaccus; and Verrius flourished in the reign of Augustus (Suetonius *Gramm.* xvii.). Such passages as that in Cic. *ad Fam.*, vii., 12, show that *Iovem lapidem iurare* was a common form.

The "Writer of the Note" quotes, without explaining, Ausonius *Ephemeris*, 44: "*Si lapides non iuro deos*," &c. This occurs in the Christian prayer, and means "If I do not swear by gods who are stones" by idols, but worship the true God; *si te Dominique Deique* (as the passage continues) *Unigenae cognosco Patrem*. It has, therefore, no bearing on the technical phrase, *Iovem lapidem iurare*.

I am sorry that "The Writer of the Note" should have borrowed a tone from the Phrygian harmony by speaking of a "headlong torrent of contempt." There was, I hope, nothing of the kind on my part; but it is possible to feel respect for the impersonal representative of the ACADEMY as such, and yet to regret that the criticism of translation should so often be superficial.

R. C. JEBB.

Stratford Lodge, Oatlands Park, Weybridge Station:
March 24, 1879.

Having formed a glossary of all Greek words relating to music before I commenced my History of Music, I have a large number of quotations referring to the three words, ἀρμονία, ἀρμονική, ἀρμονίη, which have all the same meaning. When Prof. Jebb translated ἀρμονία as "harmony" he fell into the general inadvertence of giving a modern meaning, derived from Latin, to a Greek word. All the imaginary difficulties as to the understanding of Greek music have been due to the same cause. The true translation of ἀρμονία is "music." It includes the art and science of music, theoretical and practical. As to "harmony," it has no further that sense than that harmony is comprehended in music as one of its branches; but this will not justify the translation. The Greek word for "harmony" is συμφωνία. Again, μουσική in Greek includes all art and science—*Μουσικὴν τὴν ἐγκύκλιον παιδείαν φησὶ*, and, of this, ἀρμονία, or music in our sense of the word, was but a branch.

As to the ἡ τῶν ἀρμονιῶν φύσις, it means "the nature of different styles of music," as Dorian, Lydian, Phrygian, diatonic, chromatic, or enharmonic.

The last-named is not infrequently included in ἀρμονία without the preliminary ἐν. I have noticed this in the fragments of Aristoxenus, and in the musical problems attributed to Aristotle, which are the most valuable of all extant works on Greek music. Euclid is more careful in distinguishing between them, as in his ἐν μὲν ἀρμονία οἱ ἐναρμόνιοι. One brief definition of ἀρμονία may suffice: Ἀρμονία δὲ τὸ ἐκ φθόγων καὶ διαστημάτων . . . μυχθέντων δὲ τούτων, ὅδη γίνεται καὶ μέλος (Plutarch, *Comment. on Timæus*).

WM. CHAPPELL.

"PEREGRINUS PROTEUS."

Weyhill Rectory, Andover: March 24, 1879.

In my review of Mr. Cotterill's *Peregrinus Proteus* (ACADEMY, March 8) I implied that he "supposes that one man was capable" of writing all the works whose genuineness he denies. I wrote this sentence without reflecting that he says (p. 297) that "our literary Proteus need not have been a single individual," and that if he were not, "differences of style would, if necessary, be thus explained." The author tells me that it is, in fact, his opinion that the actual forgers were more than one, and from his book it can be seen that he supposes more than one person to have been at least cognisant of the fraud. I ought to have taken account of the admission of this view as at any rate possible; though it does not seem to me to involve a less paradoxical view than the other of the nonsense on which a clever man could condescend to waste his time.

WILLIAM HENRY SIMCOX.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

- MONDAY, March 31.—7 P.M. Actuaries: "On the Construction of a Combined Marriage and Mortality Table," by T. B. Sprague.
8 P.M. Chemical: Anniversary.
TUESDAY, April 1.—3 P.M. Royal Institution: "Animal Development," by Prof. Schäfer.
7.45 P.M. Statistical: "On some Phases of the Silver Question," by S. Bourne.
8 P.M. Society of Arts: "Remarks on an old Map of Africa in Janson's Atlas (Paris, 1612)," by R. Ward; "The Submarine Telegraph to South Africa," by J. Sivewright.
8 P.M. Civil Engineers: Discussion on "The Electric Light for Lighthouses."
8.30 P.M. Zoological: "Remarks on a Drawing of the Dolphin," by Prof. Flower; "Remarks on the Birds' Eggs collected during the Challenger Expedition," by P. L. Sclater; "A Contribution to the Avi-fauna of the Zooloo Archipelago," by R. Bowdler Sharpe.
8.30 P.M. Biblical Archaeology: "Historical Inscriptions of Seti I. in the Temple at Karnak," by Dr. E. L. Lushington; "A Lawsuit heard before the Laocrites during the reign of Ptolemy Soter," by E. Revillout.
WEDNESDAY, April 2.—7 P.M. Entomological.
8 P.M. Society of Arts: "Some Causes of the recent Depression in Trade," by B. F. Cobb.
8 P.M. Archaeological Association: "Etruscan Antiquities, and a Tomb recently found at Palestrina," by T. Morgan; "Ancient Teraphim," by the Rev. S. M. Mayhew.
THURSDAY, April 3.—3 P.M. Royal Institution: "Sound," by Prof. Tyndall.
4 P.M. Archaeological Institute.
8 P.M. Linnean: "Notes on Moquilea, &c.," by J. Miers.
8 P.M. Chemical.
8.30 P.M. Royal: "On the Thermal Conductivity of Water," by J. T. Bottomley; "Preparation in a State of Purity of the Group of Metals known as the Platinum Series, and Notes on Iridio-platinum," by G. Matthey; "On the Reversal of the Lines of Metallic Vapours," VI., by Profs. Living and Dewar.
8.30 P.M. Antiquaries.
FRIDAY, April 4.—8 P.M. Geologists' Association.
8 P.M. Philological: Paper by Prof. Goodwin.
9 P.M. Royal Institution: "Molecular Physics in High Vacua," by W. Crookes.

SCIENCE.

An Introduction to the Systematic Zoology and Morphology of the Vertebrate Animals. By Alexander Macalister, M.D. [Dublin University Press Series.] (Longmans & Co.)

THIS book contains a marvellous amount of information in a compact form. Prof. Macalister has digested and worked into his treatise all the recent monographs bearing on his subject—such as, for example,

Mr. Balfour's investigations on embryology, Mr. Parker's researches, and Mr. Garrod's work on the myology of birds. The myology of many of the mammalia is treated of with considerable detail, and some of the more important facts with regard to muscular anatomy, so often omitted, are given in the case of other groups. The author intends his book for the use of students, but it is so replete with facts and condensed, that it seems far more likely to be valuable as a book of reference for experts than as a manual to be assimilated by learners approaching the subject with little or no previous knowledge of it; for such readers it is too difficult. The author, nevertheless, defends his title "Introduction," and states in his preface that

"he has tried to make each part of the work sufficiently comprehensive to enable the student who wishes for additional knowledge of any forms to pass from a general study of morphology into the region of detail without any intermediate gap."

By the region of detail is denoted "the monographic literature of zoology." The book might undoubtedly have been of very great value in this way as an introduction to the literature of the subject of which it treats; but, most unfortunately, the author has, for some unexplained reason, omitted exact references to monographs almost entirely. Authorities are cited throughout the book, but by name only, and there appear to be only four references given in the entire volume. One of these is a reference to papers on the electric organs of fishes, another to Traquair's observations on the development of Pleuronectids, a third to Garrod's description of the neck muscles of Plotus, and a fourth to Mr. Bennett's account of the burrows of Ornithorhynchus. Why these particular subjects should have been singled out as worthy of being embellished with references, to the neglect of all others, it is difficult to conjecture. The value of the book would have been certainly doubled had full references been given either in the text or in a table at the end. A further omission in the work, apparently due to an oversight, is that of reference to the sources from which the illustrations are taken. Nearly all these are copied, with very slight modifications in some instances, from the works of Huxley, Gegenbaur, and Haeckel; yet in only one instance is a set of diagrammatic figures stated to be "after Huxley," and no allusion to the source of the illustrations is made in the preface.

The work is so condensed and full of valuable facts that time will not permit its being carefully studied throughout for the purpose of review; it can only be dipped into here and there. When thus tested with regard to recent discoveries which might possibly have been overlooked, scarcely any omissions are to be detected; a few minor points may be referred to. Although the structure of the retina is described at full length, no mention is made of the brightly coloured pigment bodies which occur in the retinal elements of Ornithosauria. These pigment bodies are of especial interest and significance, now that their existence in the retinas of Marsupials has been discovered by Hoffmann. With regard to the develop-

ment of Pleuronectids, Steenstrup and Agassiz might have been cited as well as Traquair. In the account of the feathers of birds the pigment with which these are coloured is referred to as "said to contain copper in the Turacous." It would appear from this statement as if there were some doubt about the matter, whereas, so far as we know, no one has ever impugned the accuracy of Prof. Church's remarkable discoveries with regard to the composition of Turacin. The author seems scarcely confident enough in his own opinion. In his account of the Gypogeranidae, which are placed in the book under the Raptatores, he writes:—"The Secretary Bird should be placed near to Otidae or Cariama;" and he cites anatomical reasons proving such an alliance to the Bustards and Screamers. Again, under the description of the family of Screamers, he remarks:—"Gypogeranus, the Secretary Bird, is so closely allied that it is unnatural to separate them." Why, therefore, does he not act on his conviction, and remove the birds from among the Vultures and Falcons? There are a good many misprints in the book, as is almost unavoidable where so many scientific names occur. In the description of Fig. 9 "Mammal" is contrasted with "Didelphian," the word placental having been inadvertently omitted. From the list of mammals without teeth in sockets, certain whales are omitted through oversight, the point being fully dealt with later on in the book. The Dublin University Press seems to be unprovided with any æ diphthong types in small italics, at least that can surely be the only reason why in all words printed in that type in which œ or æ occur, œ alone is made use of. Since the names of the families of animals which all end in idæ, such as Platycercidæ, Psittacidæ, are printed in small italic type, the whole of their terminations are rendered throughout the book wrongly by œ instead of æ; where they occur in a few instances in other type they are correctly spelled. These diphthongs in italics are a perpetual source of trouble to authors on natural-history subjects, and ought to be improved upon and made more conspicuously different from one another.

In conclusion, thanks are due to Prof. Macalister for a very useful book indeed. These, however, cannot be tendered to him without renewed expressions of regret that references are not forthcoming in it, and hopes that in a future edition they may be added, as no doubt they could be, with very little trouble to him. In glancing over the book numerous interesting facts catch the eye, stated, as they necessarily must be in so condensed a treatise, with extreme brevity. Many of them are new to the reader, and at once excite a desire in him to enquire more fully concerning them in the monographs from which they are derived; but towards this object the book gives no aid at all.

H. N. MOSELEY.

A Grammar and Dictionary of the Samoan Language. By George Pratt. Second Edition. Edited by S. J. Whitmee. (Trübner & Co.)

THIS work may be regarded as the first instalment of the series of Polynesian Gram-

mars and Vocabularies of which Mr. Whitmee will be the editor. The vocabularies will be arranged in parallel columns, and the whole series will be of the highest importance to the study of Malayo-Polynesian philology. For the first time the comparative philologist will have full and trustworthy materials at his disposal for investigating one of the most interesting families of speech at present existing upon the globe.

Among the Malayo-Polynesian languages the Samoan takes a foremost place. In its retention of the sibilant, which has almost everywhere else been changed into an aspirate, as well as in several grammatical peculiarities, it displays a conservative character which may well make us consider it a sort of standard and starting-point for investigations into Polynesian philology. It has, moreover, had the advantage of being long and thoroughly studied, and its grammatical principles expounded, by a competent scholar, Mr. Pratt. The second edition of his work, which has just been edited by Mr. Whitmee, contains all that is needful for an accurate acquaintance with Samoan grammar; while the English-Samoan and Samoan-English dictionaries which are appended to it leave little to be desired. The principal additions made by Mr. Whitmee are enclosed within brackets; and though he regrets that want of time prevented him from giving oftener the scientific names of animals and plants, the reader is not likely to perceive the deficiency.

Mr. Whitmee holds that the Malayo-Polynesian languages spoken by the brown race of the Pacific did not branch off from the Malay, but that both the Polynesian and the Malayan dialects, along with the Malagasy of Madagascar, are descended from a common parent-speech which is now lost. He further thinks that the Malay itself, so far from representing the primitive speech, is more changed than any of the other derived dialects, owing in great measure to Indian and Arab influences. The same method of comparison which has been so successful in restoring the parent-speech of the Aryan family will no doubt be equally successful in restoring that of the Malayo-Polynesian group.

The student of language will find much that is of the highest interest and value in the grammar of the Samoans. Nothing throws more light on the origin of the changes of sound which are formulated in Grimm's Law than the curious substitution of *k* for *t* which has taken place in Samoa within the last twenty years. When Mr. Whitmee visited the islands in 1863 he heard *k* used only on the island of Tutuila and on the eastern portion of Upolu. Now it is used all over the group, in spite of the diminished intercourse between the islands which the introduction of Christianity has caused. The change of pronunciation has become universal notwithstanding all efforts to check it, and though the more intelligent use *t* correctly in reading and public speaking, they follow the fashion in ordinary conversation. The change occurred in Hawaii at an earlier date, and has accordingly been adopted in the literature of the Hawaiian islands.

Another interesting fact to the philologist is the formation of a plural "by lengthening, or more correctly doubling, a vowel in the word." Thus *tuafafine* means "sisters of a brother," where the length of the middle vowel denotes the plural. As in other Polynesian dialects, the genitive is expressed by the vowel *o* when a passive or intransitive relation is implied, by the vowel *a* when the relation is an active and transitive one; and it is curious, therefore, to find that garments, if worn, take *o*, while if spoken of as property they take *a*. A slave, too, takes *o*, whereas an ordinary servant takes *a*—probably, as Mr. Whitmee suggests, because a slave was public property, his individual master having only the usufruct of him.

Naturally, however, it is rather from the dictionary than from the grammar that illustrations of Samoan ideas and beliefs can be drawn. Thus it is interesting to find that a source or spring is called *mata*, "the eye," just as in the Semitic languages; and that an egg is termed *fua*, "a fruit" or "flower." So, again, *folausola*, "to set sail secretly," has acquired the figurative signification of "dying."

Similar illustrations of Samoan modes of thought might be multiplied almost indefinitely, but these are sufficient to show what a curious picture of the human mind may be extracted from the pages of a Polynesian dictionary. I must not forget, however, to refer to the ceremonial language which exists in Samoa as in so many other parts of the Eastern world. The language in which a chief must be addressed is wholly different from that used in speaking to an ordinary man. Almost every member of his body has a special name, and even his feelings, his actions, and his property are called by words appropriated to him alone. There are even many cases in which the common name of an object is changed for another when it is spoken of in his presence. In fact, the Chinese themselves have not carried the language of etiquette to so high a pitch of perfection as the brown Polynesian race of the Pacific Ocean.

A. H. SAYCE.

SCIENCE NOTES.

BOTANY.

On the Genus Halophila, by Bayley Balfour, Sc. D., M.B.—This paper, in the *Transactions* of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, is to a certain extent a fruit of Dr. Balfour's explorations at Rodriguez in connexion with the "Transit of Venus" expedition. He collected here two species of this genus (*H. ovalis* and *H. stipulacea*), which he brought home in alcohol, and on the examination of this material he has based the present work. The examination was made in Prof. de Bary's laboratory at Strassburg. Dr. Balfour treats very exhaustively of the morphology of the vegetative organs, especially of the leaves, on the importance of which he is, it will be generally agreed, justified in laying particular stress. On the ground that they differ so widely in the foliar organs from the rest of the genus, Dr. Balfour believes that *H. spinulosa* and *H. Beccari* should be removed from *Halophila*, where Mr. Bentham and Prof. Ascherson place them. He also describes very fully the floral structure. In reference to the systematic position of the genus, Dr. Balfour states that though it has

many Naiadaceous characters (it has hitherto been usually placed under *Naiadaceae*) it yet agrees so well with the *Hydrocharideae* in the characters of its ovary and in other points that "one must, therefore, regard it as a form breaking down the artificial distinction separating the two families; unless, indeed, one places it altogether in the *Hydrocharideae*." Dr. Balfour's is a most thorough research, and will bring him great credit both for the skilful investigation and its broad systematic results. It is a very good specimen of what English work might be, if done under competent direction and with proper appliances. Unfortunately neither are to be had in this country.

In recent numbers of the *Journal of Botany* there has appeared a translation of a paper on the Vegetable Remains in the Egyptian Museum at Berlin, by the late Alexander Braun. It has been edited by Profs. Ascherson and Magnus from the author's manuscripts, and enriched by their notes. The paper contains information of very high interest about the flora of ancient Egypt and the distribution of plants. The March number of the same *Journal* contains an account of the explorations of the celebrated African traveller, Hildebrandt, and his botanical discoveries. Dr. Hildebrandt has recently set out for Madagascar, and science will considerably benefit from the explorations which he has projected in that little-known field. Mr. A. W. Bennett replies in the same number, under the title of "A few last words on *Chara*," to Mr. Vines' objections to his views on the affinities of the *Characeae*.

Ueber die Ruhezustände der Vaucheria geminata. Von E. Stahl.—The result of the researches detailed in this memoir (*Bot. Zeit.*, Feb. 28) is to the effect that *Gongrosira dichotoma* is merely a stage of *Vaucheria*. *Gongrosira dichotoma* is figured in Kützing's *Tabulae Phycologicae* (Bd. iv., Tab. 98) along with a *Vaucheria* in fruit, and this author in his *Die Umwandlung niederer Algenformen in höhere* has to a certain extent predicted the relationship of *Gongrosira* to *Vaucheria* now established by Dr. Stahl. However, Kützing's work was neglected chiefly from the fact that he figured *Botrydium* and even the protonema of a moss as phases in this life-cycle. This research of Dr. Stahl's is carried out with the care and thoroughness which has characterised all the distinguished author's work.

Medicinisch-Pharmaceutische Botanik. Von Dr. Chr. Luersen. (Leipzig: Haessel.) The first part (which has just been completed) of this handbook of botany deals with the *Cryptogamia*. Previous works on botany from the pharmaceutical point of view certainly did not lead us to expect the full and excellent treatment of the morphology of the *Cryptogamia* which is the strongest feature of the volume. In fact the pharmaceutical properties occupy a very small part of the reader's attention. This first volume will supply the want of a good general handbook on the *Cryptogamia* to those who can read German. With two such works as Bentley and Trimen's *Medicinal Plants* and Luersen's *Medicinisch-Pharmaceutische Botanik* to refer to, the pharmaceutical student of botany ought to be less dependent on his senses of smell and taste in determining the names of plants than he is at present.

If the *Encyklopaedie der Naturwissenschaften*, of which the first instalment lies before us (published by Trewendt & Breslau), is continued on the scale on which it has been commenced, it will be a very elaborate production indeed. It bears on the title-page the names of eight eminent German biologists as co-editors; and the present "Heft" is the first portion of a "Handbuch der Botanik" by Prof. Schenk, of Leipzig, assisted by eight other botanists. It consists of two treatises—"Die Wechselbeziehungen zwischen den Blumen und den ihre Kreuzung vermittelnden Insekten," by Dr. Hermann Müller, of Lippstadt; and "Die insektenfressenden Pflanzen," by Dr. O.

Drude, of Göttingen. Both are epitomes of the present state of our knowledge on these fascinating branches of vegetable physiology, and both are very admirably done. The name of Dr. Müller, so well known through his standard book, *Die Befruchtung der Blumen durch Insekten*, and by his contributions to *Nature*, is in itself sufficient warrant of the thoroughness with which the part assigned to him has been performed. While we have several works which contain records of a long series of observations on the mode in which flowers are fertilised—as the one by Müller just referred to, Darwin's *Cross and Self-Fertilisation in the Vegetable Kingdom*, and Mr. Henslow's recent contribution to the *Transactions* of the Linnean Society—we have, as Müller points out in the Introduction to the work before us, none which gives a *résumé* of the whole subject. It is intended to interest non-botanical as well as botanical readers, and therefore commences with a description of the ordinary parts of a flower, and the usual mode of fertilisation of the ovules. The author then proceeds to describe the different modes in which cross-fertilisation is effected; the classes of insects which are especially efficacious; and the various contrivances by which the latter are adapted for the purpose. He next takes up the subject which Kerner has recently so well illustrated,* the different points of structure by means of which the pollen is protected from useless insects, and from other injurious influences. A very interesting chapter is the one in which he treats of the special adaptations of certain flowers to the visits of Lepidoptera, Hymenoptera, and Diptera respectively. Cleistogamy and heterostylism come in for their share of attention; and the treatise closes with a discussion on the origin of flowers, and with some other general considerations. The second treatise, on Insectivorous Plants, is much shorter. After a sketch of the literature of the subject, Dr. Drude proceeds to enumerate the plants in which carnivorous properties have certainly been observed, which amount, according to him, to fifteen genera—viz., six belonging to Droseraceae, *Drosera*, *Drosophyllum*, *Aldrovanda*, *Dionaea*, *Roridula*, and *Byblis*; one to Cephalotaceae, *Cephalotus*; three to Sarracenaceae, *Sarracenia*, *Darlingtonia*, and *Heliamphora*; one to Nepenthaceae, *Nepenthes*; and four to Lentibulariaceae, *Utricularia*, *Polypompholyx*, *Genlisea*, and *Pinguicula*. Besides these there are three genera of flowering plants in which the same phenomena have yet to be certainly confirmed—viz. *Discladia* (Asclepiadeae), *Martynia* (Pedalineeae), and *Caltha* (Ranunculaceae)—as well as two genera of flowerless plants—*Elaeophoglossum* (Filices), and *Anomoclada* (Hepaticae). The author then proceeds to describe more in detail the structure and the carnivorous phenomena in the better-known genera *Drosera*, *Aldrovanda*, *Dionaea*, *Pinguicula*, *Utricularia*, *Sarracenia*, *Darlingtonia*, and *Nepenthes*; and concludes with a reference to what is known about the usefulness of the habit, and the chemical properties and action of the ferment. Besides Botany and Zoology, the scope of the *Encyclopaedia* appears to include Anthropology, Mathematics, Mineralogy and Geology, Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, and Pharmacology!

PHILOLOGY.

PROF. LUCIAN MÜLLER has published a second edition of his *Friedrich Ritschl: eine Wissenschaftliche Biographie* (Berlin: Calvary), with a supplement entitled "Thoughts on the Study of Classical Philology." The latter is a rejoinder, not always in the best tone or temper, to a reviewer in the *Literarische Centralblatt*. Although the occasion of this publication is of only passing interest, Prof. Müller's pamphlet contains much which will be of interest to the classical student, as bearing on the present position of philological studies in Germany. Incidentally, and in a most

digressive fashion, Prof. Müller expresses his opinions about the influence of Curtius, the value of Madvig's *Adversaria Critica*, Haupt's position as a scholar, the importance of small universities, the MSS. of Plautus, the place of translation and composition in a philological training, Cobet's work in Holland, the Seminary system, and a dozen other points. The biography is not intended as a picture of Ritschl himself; and hence it is almost wholly devoid of the charm of the sketch by Curt Wachsmuth prefixed to the third volume of Ritschl's *Opuscula*. Although it contains the chief facts of his life, and much that is significant as to his personal character, it is mainly a *scientific* biography—i.e., is devoted to a sketch of the history of philology, and especially Latin philology, during the period of Ritschl's activity. This is, of course, very compressed, but it is done with admirable clearness and sobriety of judgment, and deserves to find many readers in England among those interested in classical studies.

WE may also notice the little sketch (Berlin: Calvary) in which Prof. Kammer, of Königsberg, reviews with all the enthusiasm of a devoted pupil the literary activity of Karl Lehrs for more than half a century of unwearied diligence. Prof. Kammer well shows how all the earlier studies of Lehrs were brought to bear upon his great work on Aristarchus—a work the significance of which was not fully understood even by scholars for some years, but which is now recognised as laying the indispensable foundation for all sound Homeric criticism. The studies of Lehrs gained in range with advancing years, but never lost their character of exhaustive thoroughness, and some of his investigations may serve as models of their kind. But we are glad to see that even a pupil's enthusiasm does not blind Prof. Kammer to the arbitrary character of Lehrs's treatment of Horace. That Lehrs with all his learning never sank into the mere pedant is plainly seen from some of his "Populäre Aufsätze," little as they would seem to deserve the epithet "popular" in England; the kindness of his nature appears in his essays on Lobeck and Grote, as well as from the devoted attachment of his pupils; that he could hit hard when the occasion seemed to require it will be doubted by no one who remembers his "Adversarien über Madvig's Adversarien" in the *Rheinische Museum*.

Chapters on the Science of Language. By Prof. Leon Delbos. (Williams and Norgate.) When will would-be authors understand that it is necessary to have mastered a science thoroughly before presuming to write about it? Prof. Delbos has read some books on comparative philology, and accordingly thinks himself qualified to instruct others upon the subject. The measure of his attainments, however, may be judged from the following extracts picked out at random from the first few pages of his little book: "The Grecian philosophers seem to have been the first who began the study of the subject [of language] in a scientific manner;" "The number of dialects is daily growing larger;" "No new root has ever been added;" "Three families of languages have thus been formed from one common source;" "The English *Father*, the German *Vater*, the Gothic *Fadar*, the French *Père*, the Italian and Spanish *Padre*, the Latin *pater*, could all be easily derived from the Greek *πατήρ* [sic]; but nothing more, while the Greek in its turn can now be derived from the Sanskrit noun *Pitri*;" "The feminine *μῆν* [sic] comes evidently from the adverb *μεῖν* [sic]." In an "etymological vocabulary" at the end of the book we find the English *call* and the German *klaugen* identified with the Greek *καλέω* and the Latin *clamo*!

In the *Introduction à l'étude des dialectes des pays romands* (Neuchâtel) Rector C. Ayer, of the Neuchâtel Academy, publishes his address for the new year 1878-1879. It is a preface to the work on the dialects of French Switzerland, which has

been occupying the learned author for many years, and which is now almost complete, and will soon be ready for publication. Prof. Ayer does full justice to the partial works of his predecessors in the same province (such as those of Häfelin on the *patois* of the cantons of Neuchâtel and Freiburg, and of Cornu on the Songs of the Greyerzerland or Gruyère); but he points out that their method has been faulty, since they studied the *patois* within the limits of the present Cantonal divisions, which are purely political, instead of geographical and ethnographical. He maps out the different Romanic dialects which are found between the Atlantic Ocean and the Black Sea, and points out the exact place of the Swiss groups in this linguistic chart.

"To a genuine naturalist," he says, "an insect has the same worth as an elephant; to the genuine student of language the *Romand* as a bare *patois* has as much importance as French or Italian; it is, like the Roumanian language, an independent idiom, which possesses life in itself, and is spoken in several dialects, which differ from each other only in the utterance. In any idiom, however, which has never won fixed form for itself through writing and printing, the utterance is not conditioned by the tricks and humours of orthography (as so notably is the case with French), but is dependent upon the natural influences of the geographical medium—that is to say, upon height, soil, climate, and the manner of life of the population whose daily speech it is."

From this point of view the author divides the various dialects of "Romanic Switzerland" into three groups:—(1) Dialects of the Jura (Bern, St. Immerthal, Neuchâtel, the mountains and valleys); (2) Dialects of the Plateau (Neuchâtel, the vine lands, Freiburg, the district of the Broye, a great part of Vaud); (3) Dialects of the Alps (Freiburg, the Greyerzerland and the country round Romont, Vaud, the Lower Valais, and the valley of Aosta). The author has been compelled by his serious illness to spend the winter in Italy and in abstinence from work; but it is to be hoped that he will be so far restored by this spring as to complete his long-expected book.

DR. TRUMPP, who rendered Arabic students the service of editing the *Ajrumiyyeh* of Mohammed ibn Dâûd, has contributed to the *Transactions* of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences a useful work under the title "Beiträge zur Erklärung des Mufassal." Ez-Zamakhshary's *Mufassal* (beginning of the twelfth century) and Sibâweh's treatise (which is known simply as the *Kitâb*, or "book" *par excellence*) are the two greatest productions of the famous grammatical school of El-Basrah. Ez-Zamakhshary was a Persian who lived long among Arabs and acquired their language perfectly, and gained a critical insight into it which a native Arab never has, and which can only be acquired by having to learn the language as a foreigner. Dr. Jahn had edited a celebrated commentary (by Ibn-Ya'ish) on this celebrated work, the *Mufassal*, but the commentator is too independent of his author to make it a sufficient help to the study of the original grammar, and Ibn-Ya'ish cannot dispute the pre-eminence in commenting on Ibn-Akil on Ibn-Mâlik. The *Mufassal* of Ez-Zamakhshary, together with Ibn-Akil's edition of the *Alfiyyeh*, ought to form a compendium of Arabic syntax. Dieterici has translated Ibn-Akil, and now in these "Beiträge" Dr. Trumpp gives a translation of the *Mufassal* (as far as page 25 of Broch's text, 1859) with admirable notes from Ibn-Ya'ish and Ibn-Akil. When finished, the work will form an Arabic syntax such as the student has never yet had put before him in a European language.

THE fourth Part of Dr. G. Jahn's edition of Ibn-Ta'esh's Commentary on the *Mufassal* of Ez-Zamakhshary (Leipzig: Brockhaus) brings the commentary to the 640th page, section 246, on the *Mejma'*, which corresponds with p. 78 of Brock's text of the *Mufassal* (1859)—i.e., about half the book.

* See ACADEMY, January 11, 1879, p. 32.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.—(Friday, March 14.)

LORD LINDSAY, M.P., President, in the Chair.—Mr. Knobel read a paper on a Persian MS. of Ulugh Begh's Catalogue of Stars, which had been presented to the Society by Mr. Ranyard. Our knowledge of Ulugh Begh's Catalogue has hitherto depended entirely upon the translation made by Hyde in 1665, and founded upon three Oxford MSS. By a careful comparison of Hyde's translation with the society's manuscript, Mr. Knobel has found about 120 differences in the longitudes and latitudes of stars. The new MS. is not half a century old, and is badly written; but this very circumstance furnishes some clues to the explanation of other Oriental MSS. In the records of eclipses observed by the Arabian astronomers, which Prof. Newcomb has examined in his recent researches on the motion of the moon, numbers are sometimes given and circumstances mentioned which are incompatible and discrepant. The bad writing of the new MS., however, offers explanations of many of these discrepancies, for it shows how easily certain numbers may be confounded with others, and Mr. Knobel has been enabled to make a list of suggestions to meet the difficulties noted by Prof. Newcomb.—Mr. Gill read a paper referring to an altered method for determining astronomical refraction.—A long discussion followed with reference to a paper entitled "Notes on the late Admiral Smyth's 'Cycle of Celestial Objects,'" which had been published in the Society's Monthly Notices.—Prof. Langley, of the Alleghany Observatory, America, gave an account of some recent observations which he had made on the advantages of high elevations for astronomical observations. According to the experience which he had gained in the Rocky Mountains and quite recently on the slopes of Mount Etna, the steadiness of the air was not increased, though there was no doubt about its greater transparency.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—(Thursday, March 20.)

LORD NORTHESK in the Chair. Mr. Fortnum exhibited a steel seal bearing the arms of the ninth Earl of Buchan; and a bronze mask in the form of a bull's head which was said to have been found in the Galtee Mountains in 1848. The head is represented as harnessed, and lunar and solar emblems are placed between the eyes. There was some discussion about this object, and the general opinion appeared to be that it was of Indian manufacture.—Lord Henniker exhibited a Saxon spear and sword, and some prick spurs and stirrups found at Hoxne in Suffolk.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Friday, March 21.)

DR. J. A. H. MURRAY, President, in the Chair. Mr. R. N. Cust read a note from Prof. Ascoli, of Milan, about his forthcoming work on the Old Irish Texts of the Ambrosian Library and St. Gall.—Mr. H. Nicol read the second part of a paper on "The Old French Vowel End-Law," in which he classified the chief consonant combinations after the accented vowel, according to their taking or not taking unaccented *e* after or between them, where the Latin vowel of the final syllable was not *a*. It was noted that most combinations whose last element was a liquid or nasal required *e*, while but few of those ending in *s* or a mute did so; and especially that, while combinations originally ending in consonantal *y* took final *e* in Provençal only when assimilated (*gatge* from Teut. *wadium*, but *oli* from Lat. *oleum*), they all took it in Old French (*guage* subst., now *gage*; and *olie*, now *huile*), though final *dzh* in verbs became *ts* instead of taking *e* (*guaz*, 1st sing. pres. ind., from *guagier*, now *gager*), and final *tsk* was common in Northern French (Picard *brach*, usual Fr. *bras*, from *brächium*).

FINE ART.

Lectures on the Rise and Development of Mediaeval Architecture, delivered at the Royal Academy. By Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A. (Murray.)

In these two handsome volumes are collected eighteen lectures which were delivered at very irregular intervals during a period of,

we believe, fifteen years. It would have been well if the date of delivery of each lecture had been given, as it is in an edition of the first seven of them which was printed by the author for private distribution in 1866, and from which we learn that the first was given in March 1857, and the seventh in February 1860. The next two were delivered after an interval of six years, and the rest when the author occupied the chair of Architecture at the Royal Academy. In such a case the reader must not expect a connected series of essays, and must be prepared for some repetitions. The lectures were written for delivery, and few of those who had heard the earlier would be present at the later ones.

The lectures are partly historical and partly didactic. The former have a permanent value. The interest of the latter is chiefly personal, in that it displays to us the methods of thought followed by a leader in a school of architecture which did great things in its day, and which unwittingly prepared the way for the broader school which is already displacing it. The first lecture is chiefly introductory. The next four give a sketch of the rise and progress of western architecture from the breaking up of the Roman Empire, to the end of the thirteenth century, at which point our author characteristically stops. This summary includes the whole of western Europe, except Spain, and in it Sir Gilbert's great knowledge of the masonry details of the last two centuries of the period gives his conclusions an authority which will not easily be shaken. The third lecture, which treats of the "Transition," is the best in the whole book, and might well be printed by itself. We would specially notice also the account at the end of the second lecture of the introduction of the pointed arch, and the strictures on those who go to the ends of the earth to discover the inventor of it. The fact is that the twelfth-century architects used the pointed arch simply because they wanted it. It afforded the simplest and most obvious solution of certain practical difficulties which they met with in the course of their work. It is true that, when brought into use, the pointed arch was soon found to possess architectural capabilities, the development of which wrought a complete revolution in the art. But it was not first introduced for their sake, and to suggest this or that remote and improbable source for a form which a child playing with a pair of compasses could scarcely avoid producing in two minutes is simply absurd.

Sir Gilbert has some very just remarks on the mischief done to old buildings, especially churches, by ignorant "restorers." Unfortunately, the learned restorers are little less mischievous than the ignorant. If any historical value is to be preserved in our old churches, we must not be content with denouncing the ignorance of quacks; but must make men see that the whole theory of "restoration," as taught by the architects of the last generation, and recently restated in its most dangerous form by Mr. Street, *à propos* of the St. Albans matter, is radically wrong. A building which is still in use must receive necessary repairs and,

it may be, alterations, to suit the wants of its users. But to make such works look as if they belonged to the thirteenth, or whatever century it may be, is a deliberate falsification of history; and the more learned the architect, the more complete will be the forgery. If we have to deal with such a building, let us be careful to disturb nothing unnecessarily. Let what we add be the best we can produce, but honestly show as what it is—namely, the work of our own time. If old work must be taken away, let it be so; but at least let that which is left be untampered with. It is surely a strange state of things when the production of sham antiquities is extolled as a service to history.

But to return to the book before us. The sixth and seventh lectures treat of the "Rationale of Gothic Architecture," and we think we see in them a reflection of the controversy about the style of the new Government offices. These and the next two, "On the Practical Study of Gothic Architecture," we must now pass over.

With the tenth lecture, the first given by Sir Gilbert as professor, he begins a history of the early architecture of Great Britain, which is continued in the next three. The chapter on pre-Norman architecture is interesting from the large number of examples given. But we are rather disappointed that scarcely any effort has been made to classify them. We have dated examples from the time of Bede to the end of the eleventh century, a period not much shorter than was covered by the whole course of Gothic architecture. From these it ought to be possible to get information which would enable us to date those of which we have no history. Sir Gilbert well points out how entirely different this style is from the Norman or round-arched Gothic, which could never have been developed out of it.

Two lectures are given to vaulting, and here the lecturer's thirteenth-century exclusiveness fairly breaks down, and he not only carries on his history into the sixteenth century, but speaks in the highest terms of the latest works. Next come two lectures on the dome, the use of which in Gothic work is strongly advocated. The title of the concluding lecture is "Architectural Art in reference to the Past, the Present, and the Future."

We must not end without a word about the illustrations, which are a very special feature in the book. They number 456, varying in importance from diagrams in the text to full-page drawings. A few are woodcuts which have appeared before, but by far the greater number are new. All who heard Sir Gilbert Scott's lectures delivered will remember the noble array of drawings which covered the walls, and of which he was justly proud. They were the work of his pupils, his sons, and other members of his office, not a few of whom have since made for themselves names in their profession. Many of these drawings are here reproduced after being redrawn in small for the purpose by Mr. W. S. Weatherley, who on the whole has done his work exceedingly well; but as he adds a note to the Preface, whereby he seems to take on himself the responsibility of the illustrations, we would point out to him that most of the

plans and elevations in the second volume are without scales, which takes off much from their value.

It is greatly to be regretted that these volumes are posthumous. They were so far advanced at the time of the author's death that the Preface is written by him. But an occasional mistake in the text shows the want of his final revision.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE.

ART SALES.

THE most important art sale of the season, thus far—next to the Lonsdale sale, and indeed more important than that in the number and variety of the pictures—was that of the collection of pictures and drawings belonging to Mr. John Fleming, which took place last Saturday at Christie's. There was a considerable attendance, and, for some reason which has not been explained, the collection, though not containing many really first-rate works, sold for a very large sum: the present inclination of modern pictures to decline in value having been it seems on this occasion for the moment arrested. Indeed much second-rate work was sold at large prices, so that it seemed as if the days when somewhat indifferent artists could command prices hardly bestowed upon the highest labour in any other profession were not finally over. Among the drawings we note the sale of an elaborate drawing by G. Barret, *The Thames from Richmond Hill*, for 183*l.* 15*s.* (Isaac). One of the fine series of drawings executed at Haddon in or about the year 1841 by David Cox—the present one a drawing of the entrance to the Hall—sold for 70*l.* 7*s.* (Naylor). By Peter de Wint, careful but not particularly characteristic drawings of *A Lake Scene* and *A Mountain Tarn* sold, respectively, for 32*l.* 11*s.* and 31*l.* 10*s.* A fine drawing of Copley Fielding's *The Vale of Neath*—from the collection of F. Craven—fetched 409*l.* 10*s.*, which sum, it will be seen, was destined to be exceeded later in the sale by a design of still nobler quality and more admirable execution by the same master. Mr. Birket Foster's little drawings sold well, as they always appear to do: their dainty finish rendering them specially acceptable to eyes that have not learned to look for that which is most artistic in Art. *The Dipping Place* fetched 141*l.* 15*s.*; *An Overshot Mill*, 51*l.* 9*s.*; *The Watering Place*, 79*l.* 16*s.*; *Streetley*, 131*l.* 5*s.* (Vokins); and *Twilight on the Thames* 126*l.* (Agnew). A drawing by Sir John Gilbert of *The Old English Gentleman* realised no less than 398*l.* (Coles). A very important example of Mr. Carl Haag fetched 183*l.* 15*s.*: it represented with this artist's usual completeness of execution and fullness of colour a Tyrolean hunter. For an elaborate incident picture of Mr. Louis Haghe's a yet higher price was obtained—231*l.* being bid by Mr. Agnew for the design entitled *Tasso seeking an Asylum in the Convent of San Onofrio, Rome*. By William Hunt we note *Fruit* 130*l.* (Agnew), and *Cymon and Iphigenia*—a much larger and more important drawing—252*l.* (Vokins). A drawing of a *Cornfield*, by old John Linnell, painted not more than sixteen years ago, sold for 178*l.* 10*s.* (Agnew). The next objects of interest were drawings by Mr. Millais. There was a drawing of *Ophelia*, 121*l.* 16*s.* (Quilter), and one of *The Enemy Sowing Tares*, which fell to the same purchaser for 126*l.* This was one of a series executed some eighteen years ago for reproduction in *Good Words*. There is a profuse employment of body-colour, and the design represents with singular force and concentration the bending figure of a wicked malicious red old man—the "Enemy" of the Parable—relieved against a dark sky shot with yellow. The drawings of Prout—with their somewhat mechanical and ordered attainment of picturesque effect—are probably rather less sought for now than they have

been aforesaid; but on Saturday a good design of *Nuremberg*—distinctly a fine example—was knocked down to Mr. Eley for a sum so considerable as 120*l.* 15*s.*, while there fell to Mr. Martin Colnaghi's bid of 220*l.* 10*s.* a yet more favourable example of the master, a very beautiful and competent if somewhat mannered drawing of *Peasants at Devotion before a Gothic Shrine; part of Rouen Cathedral*. By David Roberts—another architectural draughtsman and painter, whose works are generally in less repute than formerly—we note *Aberborthwick* 57*l.* 15*s.* (Agnew), and *Seville* 48*l.* 6*s.* (Daniel). By Frederick Tayler, there was sold *The Good Shepherdess*, 162*l.* 15*s.* (Vokins), and also *Repose*—a very important drawing for this veteran artist—283*l.* 10*s.* (Isaac). By the late F. W. Topham we note a *Fountain at Seville*, 241*l.* 10*s.* (Agnew). Of the Turner sketches the most noticeable was a sketch of *Como*: in form very indefinite: in colour very entrancing—the paper aglow with the liquid blues, yellows and reds of the later, but not the latest period of the master's practice. This exceedingly slight but still exquisite and poetical record of a delightful vision of North Italy passed into the hands of Mr. Agnew for 105*l.* A drawing by the late E. M. Ward of *The Royal Family in the Temple* was sold for 100*l.* 16*s.* (Richardson); *The Last Ray: a Scene at Port Madoc*, by Brittan Willis, one of our most esteemed animal painters, was sold for 194*l.* 5*s.* (Robinson). The pictures, on the whole, were less noticeable than the drawings. There was a picture of *Sheep* by R. Ansdell, R.A., which fetched 194*l.* 5*s.*; one of *Winter* by the same artist, 120*l.* 15*s.*; and again, *Dead Game* 204*l.* (Tooth), and *Homeward* 220*l.* 10*s.* (Robinson); while a larger design, the *Interrupted Meal*, sold for 420*l.* (Agnew). By a veteran painter of marine subjects—Mr. E. W. Cooke, who has been styled by some the Van de Velde of England—there was a view of the *Port of Venice* which fell to Mr. Agnew's bid of 210*l.* By a most admired if somewhat chalky landscape painter of the last generation—T. Creswick, R.A.—there was the important picture of *Shallow Streams*, exhibited at the Royal Academy about thirty-three years ago. It fell for the sum of 525*l.* (Tagart). But the great price of the sale was reserved for a popular picture called *His only Pair*, painted by Mr. Faed in the year 1860, and now selling for 1,501*l.* (Agnew). The picture by Copley Fielding to which reference has already been made was entitled *South Downs*: it fell to Mr. Agnew's bid of 798*l.*, and it may be doubted whether there is in existence any nobler specimen of Copley Fielding's craft. By Edouard Frère, a domestic *Interior in Brittany*, with peasants roasting apples, sold for 236*l.* 6*s.*; by W. P. Frith, a minor example, entitled the *Forester's Home*, dating 1861, fell for 194*l.* 5*s.*; by Louis Gaillait, the *Prison Window* 241*l.* 10*s.* (Pilgeram), and by Frederick Goodall, R.A., *A Street in Cairo*—a very considerable work shown at the Royal Academy—924*l.* (Tooth). The chief work of John Linnell offered for sale was a grand picture of *Harvest*, which fell to Mr. Agnew's bid of 1,260*l.* By J. E. Millais there was a small picture *The First Sermon*—too small to be the well-known exhibited picture at the Royal Academy—which sold for 215*l.* 5*s.* A *View in Lincolnshire*—one of the hardly sufficiently admired examples of the exact art of Patrick Nasmyth—sold for 96*l.* 12*s.* (Gladwell), and a more considerable canvas by the same artist fetched 425*l.* (Annot). By John Philip, R.A., a finely painted head of a *Roman Girl* reached the important sum of 546*l.* (Richardson); a picture of Venice, a fairly characteristic example of J. B. Pyne, reached 194*l.* 5*s.* (Hewett); David Roberts' *Gate of the Zarcollan or Sanctuary of the Kolan Mosque of Cordova*, from the carefully formed collection of John Knowles, Esq., 351*l.* 15*s.* (Agnew); and Clarkson Stanfield's spirited picture of *Fort Socra, St. Jean de Luz*, 1,155*l.* (Richardson). These are probably all the pictures that call for record in a sale undoubtedly important, though the collection would appear to

have been formed more on popular taste than on the most refined knowledge.

YESTERDAY Messrs. Christie were to be engaged in selling the remaining works of the late Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A., and to-day there is appointed to take place, under similar circumstances, the sale of the pictures, studies and sketches left by Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., which one of the papers has erroneously stated to have been already sold. The studies and oil sketches include many suggestions and preparations for his most popular works.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold on Monday an unimportant collection of old engravings, etchings and drawings, chiefly interesting for old views of London and its neighbourhood. On Tuesday the same firm offered to competition a considerable collection of the prints of George Cruikshank, and next week they will sell a large and very noteworthy collection of portraits chiefly illustrative of the history of music and the drama. There are to be included in this sale some conspicuous rarities which the collector of portraits will be sure to appreciate. The collection is the property of an amateur of known taste and knowledge.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. HENRY HOLIDAY has recently completed two designs of various interest, united perhaps by the common aim which belongs to all such art as is pre-occupied with the purely artistic rather than the narrative side of a subject. Both designs bear evidence of a high ideal of taste, artistic feeling and cultivation, and much patience of work. Mr. Holiday has painted in pure water-colour a picture of our first forefather Adam, founded on the text by which he was condemned to get bread by the sweat of his brow. The well-nigh nude figure of the brown-skinned man is beheld in the near foreground in the fields by a stream. He is at present in act to dig, but the labour of his hands is thus far so recent that it has not had time to leave, either upon face or frame, the record of a life of toil. In the distance, under the cool shade of trees that skirt the wide and unlimited field, the gentle Eve rests supporting her child. The sentiment of the picture is still somewhat Arcadian: it has been impossible or undesirable to the artist to suppress his sense of beauty and repose—the concord of agreeable colour and the presence of pleasant atmosphere and selected form. A like pre-occupation is discernible in the second design of the artist, which attains, perhaps more completely than the Adam, all the charm of cool and exquisite colour. It is entitled *Sara, la baigneuse*, and represents that damsel, much as we may find her in Victor Hugo's poem—

"Sara,
Belle d'indolence,
Se balance."

She swings naked, in a gossamer hammock, over an oblong bath, cut out in the garden and walled around with stone. Green grasses surround it. Blue or bluish-green pots are placed at each side, and the delicate hues are repeated and echoed here and there. The soft figure of the damsel is vaguely reflected in the still waters of the bath. In the background are pleasant buildings and the laden trees of a garden-close. Such a scene, whatever the representation of it may be entitled, is in truth an attempt at the ideal or the imaginative rather than the real; and the success of such a picture is accordingly found less in the measure in which it may persuade us to believe its incident and to accept it, than in the extent to which it satisfies the most cultivated instincts for subtle harmony of colour and form. A dreamy and tender sentiment—the love of the softest order of beauty in human and inanimate things—has here controlled the selection of the objects presented and the combination in which they are found. This art is not an art for the many, but it

is art of a refined order, in which sensuousness owns the control of pure and elevated taste.

MANY of the pictures destined for the exhibitions at Burlington House and the Grosvenor Gallery will be on view at the artists' studios during to-day and to-morrow. All criticism of the general character of the year's product must of course be reserved until a later occasion, but it is at least permissible to hazard the opinion that there will be found in both places an unusual number of large and important paintings. Mr. Poynter is still at work upon the fourth of a series of designs executed for Lord Wharnccliffe. Its subject is *Nausicaa and her Maids*, and in the disposition of a number of graceful female figures there is ample scope for the exercise of the highest qualities of style. Although the artist has chosen to add the interest of portraiture to the treatment of an ideal theme, this element of attraction is not so obtruded as in any way to disturb the abstract beauty of the result. The faces that he has chosen to present lose nothing of their appropriateness from the fact that they belong to ladies well known in society; and it is to be hoped that the eagerness to identify their owners will not lead the public to neglect the features of higher artistic interest which the picture contains. The impression of movement in several of the principal figures is very successfully secured. *Nausicaa* herself is in the act of striking the ball which one of her companions is running backwards to be ready to catch. The picture is of the same size and shape as the *Atalanta's Race*, and it contains altogether ten figures. Mr. Burne Jones will send to the Grosvenor Gallery a series of four designs illustrating the story of Pygmalion, and a large upright canvas representing the Annunciation. Critics who are disposed to dwell with so much emphasis upon the ascetic character of Mr. Jones's art will be scarcely prepared for the full and rounded beauty of form which the artist has displayed in the nude figure of Galatea. Mr. Jones is now at work upon the paintings and decorative panels illustrating the story of Perseus; but these will not be ready for exhibition till next year. A notable feature of the Grosvenor Exhibition will be a portrait by Angeli of *The late Princess Alice*, which will be exhibited by the special request of Her Majesty. The portrait was painted only a short time before the death of the Princess, and is reckoned an admirable likeness.

PORTRAITURE will be strongly represented in both galleries. Mr. Millais will send to the Academy portraits of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Carlyle; and Mr. Ouseley will contribute, among other works, a striking portrait of Mr. Malcolm of Poltalloch. Mr. Watts is engaged upon a portrait of Sir Frederick Leighton, which is intended as a present to the Academy, and he has besides in course of completion large designs of *Eve*—a full-length life-size figure with face turned up toward heaven—and of *Paolo and Francesca*. These will be exhibited at the Grosvenor. Mr. Herkomer's works, also for the Grosvenor, include a very striking head of Mr. Tennyson executed in water-colour, and a large composition in the same material representing a group of Bavarian peasants seated beneath a wooden drinking-shed, through the open sides of which the eye catches glimpses of picturesque landscape. The figures are nearly the size of life, and in the varied types of the heads the artist has displayed all his well-known power in the rendering of peasant character. This work is besides remarkable from the fact of its unusual size: it is probably the largest water-colour drawing ever executed. Mr. Cecil Lawson, another of the younger exhibitors at the Grosvenor, will have an important series of landscape-paintings. In the largest of the series the painter has introduced two full-length portraits of the children of Mr. Wickham Flower. The most striking of the smaller canvases represents a sunrise after storm, a study of sky and cloud of strong dramatic impression.

MR. PETTIE's large picture of the *First Death Warrant* is likely to prove one of the most attractive pictures of the year, as it is unquestionably the strongest piece of painting yet produced by its author. Sir Frederick Leighton will not have any very large work, unless indeed he decides to exhibit the picture of *Elijah* seen for the first time at the Paris Exhibition last year; but he will in any case be represented by a number of smaller compositions. Mr. Albert Moore sends a design of two figures to the Grosvenor Gallery and a smaller picture to the Academy. The large picture by Mr. Fildes, which was too late for last year's exhibition, is now complete. Its subject, the return of an outcast to her home, has already been described, and the careful attention bestowed upon every detail of the work will, no doubt, be found amply to justify the painter's recent election. Mr. Mark Fisher, whose work was much admired in Paris, will send three cattle pieces to the Grosvenor Gallery, the largest of them a group of cows in a meadow near Pevensey Castle, being perhaps the most important work he has yet produced. Mr. Macbeth's Academy picture represents a number of fishing boats sailing out of a picturesque little harbour on a bright sunny morning. He has some smaller studies of peasant life in the Eastern counties, which will be exhibited in Bond Street. Mr. Linton has hitherto been known almost exclusively as a water-colour painter, but he has now in his studio six works in oil, which will be exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery. The largest of them has for its subject an incident in the French Revolution. Mr. Marcus Stone's pictures for the Academy include a garden scene with delicate contrast of light and shadow, and a single figure of a young girl in the costume of the last century. Mr. Tadema has several Roman subjects, the largest of which contains a group of figures in half-length, but of life-size, whose heads are relieved against the arches of a marble bridge. Mr. C. E. Hallé has a large composition called *Dawn*, representing a knight in armour carrying a lady away in a boat, which is moored by the steps of an Italian palace.

MAKART's elaborate oil sketches for the great festal procession that, as we mentioned before, is to take place next month in Vienna, on the occasion of the Emperor's silver wedding, are now being exhibited in the Künstlerhaus. The chief feature of the procession seems to be the introduction of magnificent triumphal cars such as Albrecht Dürer designed for the Triumph of the Emperor Maximilian. In these cars, belonging to the various guilds and companies, ride allegorical figures supposed to represent various interests; thus the goldsmiths' car carries Riches and Luxury, the gardeners' the Goddess Flora, while the railway companies, whose car does not assume, as it might appropriately do, the shape of a locomotive, are to give two figures representing Fire and Water, amicably embracing one another. Altogether, the preparations are on a most sumptuous scale, and every effort is being made to carry out this fantastic revival of a mediæval custom in a truly artistic manner. Makart's sketches in themselves are noteworthy works. They comprise twenty-seven different groups, which when joined together make a picture 10 feet long by 2 feet high.

THE triennial Exhibition of Fine Arts at Rotterdam will take place this summer, opening on June 1. Foreign artists are invited to contribute.

THE works of reconstruction at the Hôtel de Ville in Paris, interrupted for a time by the severe weather, are now being resumed with great activity, and it is calculated that this vast edifice will be finished in about three years. At present the Administration is considering the best manner of filling the numerous niches of the *façades*, in which are to be erected statues of great men born in Paris. The selection of those who are to be

thus honoured is a very difficult and delicate matter. Altogether it is reckoned that not fewer than 254 statues and 141 bas-reliefs are necessary for the decoration of the new buildings, and the estimates amount to 904,500 fr. for the statues, and 287,000 fr. for the bas-reliefs. But the Municipality of Paris are not given to grudging money for the adornment of their beautiful capital; and, as a special commission has been appointed for the purpose of studying the subject, there seems little doubt but that commissions for all this amount of work will soon be given to the sculptors and stoneworkers of Paris.

Two etchings of more than usual interest have been given in the last two numbers of *L'Art*. The first of these is by L. Leenhoff from a powerfully realistic painting by J. Israels called *Les bons Camarades*—just an old worn man taking delight in amusing a fat little Dutch baby who sits up in her old-fashioned chair with attention riveted on the toy that is being shown to her. A simple subject enough, and yet the history of a lifetime is conveyed by it. The light and shade of the picture are very effectively rendered by M. Leenhoff, though the stolid baby seen in full light must have been a difficult subject for the etcher's art. The other etching is of a totally different character, being a skilful rendering by M. Lalauze of C. Green's *Here they Come: Derby Day*, a picture in the collection of M. C. J. Wertheimer. The excitement of the moment causes all faces to be turned in the same direction, thus affording a curious study of profiles to the artist, who has utilised it with remarkable effect. As a study of character also—of character unrestrainedly displayed under excitement—this picture may rank with some of Cruikshank's most powerful character studies, and the large etching of it in *L'Art* will be likely to be equally valuable with his in future times for its accurate rendering of the fashions and interests of this nineteenth century.

News has been received of fresh finds at Olympia on the eastern side of the Altis. These consist of a head of Herakles from a metope of the temple of Zeus; the left foot of the statue of Victory (fitting the leg perfectly); an archaic bronze relief; a well-preserved bronze pitcher; and a group of three old Greek buildings, about the size of the Heraion, with columns intact.

THE *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* has more than usual interest this month. To speak first of the illustrations:—it contains another etched portrait by M. Gaillard, to whose admirable rendering of the remarkable head of Dom Guéranger we have before had occasion to draw attention. The present likeness of Mgr. Pie, Bishop of Poitiers, is intended as a pendant to that work, and is distinguished by the same wonderful modelling of the flesh, soft yet strong shadows, and life-like expression of the eyes and mouth. The tone of the whole also so well conveys the sense of colour that we can scarcely realise that it is simply a work in black and white. In a third article on Eugène Fromentin, M. Gonse continues his study of that painter, begun last year, but interrupted by the French Exhibition, and gives several Algerian and Arabian sketches, of which one, entitled *The Simoon*, is etched by M. Lalanne. M. Duranty also continues his "Promenades au Louvre," offering us his remarks on what he styles the "immense bimboloterie funéraire et religieuse" of the Egyptian collection. M. Ephrussi, whose carefully studied series of articles on Dürer's drawings have extended over more than a year and a half, finishes them in this number with a history of the drawings made by Dürer after his return from his tour in the Netherlands in 1521, a tour which had a greater influence over his art than his earlier visit to Venice. The drawings here enumerated belong to this ripe period from 1521 to 1528, the date of his death, and include several of the powerful portraits which he executed at this time, and that curious and elaborate study of fortification called the

Bombardment of Asperg, a pen-and-ink drawing in the Berlin Museum. These of course are all well-known works, but M. Ephrussi, in this last article as in others, mentions, besides, many that have not hitherto been recognised as belonging to Dürer. In particular, he speaks in this number of a series of studies which he has discovered in various collections, that seem to have some relation to the engraving of the *Crucifixion*. Both Hausmann and Thausing throw doubt on this work, but these drawings would certainly seem to establish its authenticity. Altogether, by these careful studies and comparisons M. Ephrussi has made a valuable contribution to Dürer literature; and although the enthusiasm of discovery may have carried him a little too far at times, even Prof. Thausing, we imagine, must admit that he has established several interesting facts.

THE STAGE.

The Théâtre Français in the Reign of Louis XV. By Alexander Baillie Cochrane, M.P. (Hurst & Blackett.)

MR. BAILLIE COCHRANE is thoroughly convinced of the dramatic excellence of the Théâtre Français, and has been making collections for a history of the theatre. Moreover, he is anxious to obtain full discussion for the important question of State support to the stage, or rather to a single theatre, "on condition of its maintaining the highest standard of dramatic art, and of conduct and management." Here was the groundwork of a very interesting book. A history of the Théâtre Français, published on the eve of the visit of the company to London, would have drawn public attention to the system of which the results are generally so admirable; and a discussion of the possibility of convincing the House of Commons of this great truth, and wringing a subsidy out of the unwilling pockets of the British tax-payer, would have naturally followed. What, however, has Mr. Cochrane done? He has composed a very weak story indeed, about a poor flower-girl who is adopted by a wealthy and benevolent lady with dramatic tastes and connexions. She is taught and patronised by Mdlle. Clairon—then all-powerful at the Théâtre Français—becomes a member of the company: makes her *début* as Chimène in *Le Cid* before Louis XV. at Versailles, is of course successful: and, equally of course, terminates her dramatic career by an early and picturesque death not long afterwards. The serious objects of the work are introduced at intervals, either by way of introduction to the chapters, or as conversations put into the mouths of the principal characters. The result of this treatment is obvious. The persons become even less interesting than they otherwise would be; they lose all individuality, and are reduced to mere machines for uttering the author's sentiments or narrating the facts he has collected. On the other hand, the important questions that we are invited to consider fail to command attention, partly because they get in the way of the story, and partly because they are associated to a certain extent with the insipidity of the personages who discuss them. When two or three bores are struck by a sudden thought—"We really ought to be talking about the constitution of the Théâtre Français"—and leaving their own rapid

chatter proceed to speak Mdlle. Clairon's memoirs cut into lengths, the wearied reader is irresistibly tempted either to skip the improving conversation or to lay down the volume. It is provoking that Mr. Cochrane should have defeated his own object by the unfortunate form which he has selected. Perhaps he may favour us before long with a short essay on a subject on which he has evidently formed strong opinions, the result, no doubt, of careful thought and much reading.

JOHN WILLIS CLARK.

Jahrbuch für das deutsche Theater. Von Joseph Kürschner. Erster Jahrgang. (Leipzig: Foltz.) The octavo volume of over three hundred pages that records the history and practical working of the theatre in Germany during the course of a single year (from October 1, 1877, to September 30, 1878) is one that should put Englishmen to shame, when they consider the present state of their stage. If further confirmation were required that in Germany the stage is regarded as an art, a source of education, and not as a mere means of popular amusement, this book, which is the unassisted labour of love of one man, would evince it. The work furnishes an exhaustive chronicle of the events and conditions of the theatrical year. It opens with a calendar noting every circumstance of more or less importance that has marked the days: *début* or death of actors, anniversary performances, reduction or increase of salaries to performers at various theatres, rehearsals and acting of new plays, revival of old dramas, &c. This is followed by detailed obituary notices of those actors of eminence who have died in its course; and this, again, by a list of jubilees held, retirements from the stage and secular festivals. Also descriptions of anniversary festivals of poets, dramatists and actors, of a kind favoured in Germany, which link the past to the present and keep alive the memory of many an actor who would else be forgotten or unknown by the present generation—a graceful tribute to an art so essentially ephemeral in its manifestations as the mimetic. We learn, too, what monuments have been erected to various actors in the course of the year, what institutions founded to their memory—institutions that in all cases are to promote their art. Prizes have been offered by different towns and societies for successful dramas, tragedies, and comedies; the names of the candidates are given, together with an account of the successful play. A survey is given of the various theatrical associations and benefit societies, and of the work accomplished by them; an abstract of all judicial suits concerning matters theatrical, and a detailed account of the theatrical, musical, and ballet schools and the results furnished by them. This is succeeded by an enumeration of the new plays brought out and of new performances, forming a goodly catalogue; a short account of the operatic year; a list of books issued on dramatic and kindred themes, with a succinct analysis of their contents; a list of newspaper articles and criticisms on dramatic themes; miscellaneous information; and finally, an alphabetical directory of all the theatres now open in Germany, with the names of their directors appended. The book is further enriched by an exhaustive index, and is thus a perfect record of all matters of interest connected with the German stage for the period which it embraces.

MUSIC.

CONTRARY to long-established precedent, the programme of the Philharmonic concert on the 20th inst. contained but one symphony. The work selected was Schumann's symphony in E flat, generally known as the Rhenish. This was the last composition of its class by the unfortunate master whose career a few years later received

such a tragical termination. Though not equal to the one in C, the symphony in E flat contains much that is beautiful despite the ineffective orchestration which here as elsewhere mars the expression of Schumann's noblest ideas. The performance under Mr. Cusins's *bâton* was coldly correct rather than artistic. If the *nuances* were generally well observed it was in a perfunctory manner, and the poetry of the work was lost to a considerable extent. Increased familiarity with Brahms's violin concerto tends to confirm the opinion that whatever imperfections may be found in the work are due to the composer's lack of experience in this form of composition. The beauty of the general structure becomes more and more apparent, while the solo part fails to commend itself more completely than at first, and we cannot but feel that Brahms was hampered rather than assisted in his work by the necessity of giving prominence to one executant. Hence the effect is that of an excrescence rather than of a necessary and harmonious portion of the original design, as in the concertos of Beethoven and Mendelssohn. The most unexceptionable feature of the concert was the performance of Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in G by Mdlle. Janotha. No finer rendering of this lovely work could be desired, and this is the highest praise that we can offer. Mrs. Osgood was the vocalist, her selections being an air from Mr. Cusins's oratorio *Gideon*, and Elizabeth's Prayer from *Tannhäuser*. The former is musically weak and the latter is ill adapted for the concert-room; hence, although Mrs. Osgood sang exceedingly well, she failed to arouse any marked display of enthusiasm.

BRAHMS's second Symphony (in D major), which was played for the first time in England at the opening concert of the present series of Crystal Palace concerts, was repeated last Saturday at the same place. It is not usual to give the same work twice in one season; but in the present case the importance of the composition fully justified a departure from the regular course. Further acquaintance with Brahms's symphony confirms the opinion expressed on its first production as to its being a work of very remarkable power. The first and third movements are especially charming; the finale strikes us more from the masterly skill of its developments, and the unflagging vigour which characterises it, than from the interest of its themes, of which only the second subject is to be noted for its beauty; the slow movement, which at first appears obscure, gains much in clearness on re-hearing, though still portraying one of the more abstruse phases of the composer's individuality. The performance of the symphony under Mr. Manns was faultless in all respects—a veritable triumph for the orchestra. A vigorous attempt was made by a portion of the audience to encore the third movement. Mr. Manns seemed at first disposed to yield; but such an energetic protest was made by some of the musicians present that he happily changed his mind. The encore system is a nuisance under all circumstances; but a greater artistic mistake than the repetition of a part of a symphony in which the balance of the various movements is of such importance to the effect of the whole can hardly be imagined. Mr. Manns's position at the Crystal Palace is quite strong enough to justify him, if so disposed, in setting his face like a flint against all encores whatever. Herr Joachim gave a very fine performance of Beethoven's violin concerto, and repeated his own elegant Nocturne (Op. 12) for violin and small orchestra, which had been previously heard at Sydenham some four years ago. The vocalists were Miss Helena Arnim and Mr. Edward Lloyd. The lady, who seems to have much improved both in voice and style since we heard her last, sang a pleasing but not very remarkable air from Saint-Saëns's *Samson et Delila* and songs by Macfarren and Schubert; Mr. Lloyd gave the Barcarolle from Gounod's *Polyeucte*, and the Rose Song from Balfe's *Talisman*. This after-

noon Schubert's fine Mass in E flat will be given for the first time at the Crystal Palace.

At the Students' Concert given at the Royal Academy of Music last Saturday the new compositions presented to notice were a Prelude in G and Allegro scherzando in F for pianoforte by Mr. Tobias Matthay, and a song entitled "Farewell," by Miss Dinah Shapley. There will be an orchestral concert in St. James's Hall on Saturday next, April 5.

BEYOND a few tasteful songs, the compositions of Herr Henschel are as yet but little known in England, though the favourite baritone claims attention as an accomplished musician as well as a talented vocalist. The very favourable reception accorded to his *Serbisches Liederspiel* (Op. 32) at the Popular Concert on Monday evening was fully deserved. The work is a collection of ten old Servian national poems, translated into German by Talvj, and set to music for one or more voices with pianoforte accompaniment. It is dedicated to Brahms, whose *Liebeslieder Walzer* may have suggested the idea of the composition. But the resemblance is not fully maintained; for in Herr Henschel's work various rhythms are employed, and the pianoforte occupies a very subsidiary position. The curious alternations of duple and triple measure, and the frequent employment of false accents, are among the means utilised to give characteristic colouring to the music; but the harmonic progressions are not uniformly German, for in several instances a turn in the phrasing suggests an Italian origin. The writing is essentially vocal, be the foundation what it may; and though the words are mostly sad or at least melancholy in their nature, there is abundance of life and warmth in their treatment. Great praise is due to the executants—Mdlle. Friedländer, Mdlle. Redeker, Mr. Shakespeare, and Herr Henschel, with Mdlle. Janotha at the piano—for the artistic interpretation which the work received. The remainder of the programme consisted of Beethoven's quintet in C (Op. 29), Mozart's Pianoforte trio in E, and Chopin's Barcarolle in F sharp (Op. 60).

MR. MAPLESON has issued his manifesto quickly on the heels of his rival, although the opera season at Her Majesty's Theatre will not commence until three weeks later than that of Covent Garden. No less than eight works are named as intended additions to the *répertoire*, and no special saving clause is introduced to meet the case of a non-fulfilment of this part of the contract. The interest of musicians will, however, be centred in two, or at the most three, of these operas. Gluck's *Armide* will be a revival of notable importance, for it is twelve years at least since any work by the great German reformer of the lyric drama has been heard in this country. The public received *Iphigénie en Tauride* with cold indifference when produced by Mr. Mapleson at the old Her Majesty's Theatre; but *Armide* will stand a better chance, for the music is lighter in character and the subject more pleasing. The mention of Signor Boito's *Mefistofele* will awaken curiosity if no higher feeling. The composer is an advanced thinker and not less a poet than a musician; he has, therefore, been termed in some quarters the Wagner of Italy. *Mefistofele* was a *fiasco* when produced at Milan in 1868, but it achieved a success at Bologna in 1875. An Italian critic writing to M. Pougin says:—"Mefistofele is a work of the first order, and if Boito is inferior to Gounod with respect to melody he is infinitely superior in the interpretation of Goethe's drama by the grandeur and elevation of his style. His music is purely original." So little, however, has Boito's fame spread in this country that even his name is ignored in Grove's *Dictionary of Music and Musicians*. Mr. Mapleson has retained the services of all the artists who, in recent years, have proved most acceptable to his subscribers, and his list also contains the names of several new-comers. The theatre will open on Saturday, April 26.

HERR SCHOTT, the principal tenor of the Hanover opera, will accompany Dr. Hans von Bülow on his visit to London in June next, and will appear with the celebrated pianist at his recitals.

MONS. A. M. R. BARRET has just died in the neighbourhood of Paris, at the age of 76. For many years Mons. Barret held the position of the first oboe player in London, being engaged not only at the opera, but at all the leading musical festivals, both metropolitan and provincial. As a performer he was remarkable both for the beauty and purity of his tone, and for the artistic finish of his style.

LEONARDO LEO's "Dixit Dominus" for double chorus and orchestra has just been published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer and Co. The work has been edited by Mr. C. Villiers Stanford, the organist of Trinity College, Cambridge, from the original manuscript in the Fitzwilliam Library. The choruses are decidedly the strongest numbers; the opening (founded upon the eighth Gregorian tone), and the fine fugue "Tu es Sacerdos," are magnificent examples of the old Italian style of Church music. The airs are more antiquated; but the work as a whole is well worthy of publication, and will repay the attention of choral societies.

MESSRS. NOVELLO, EWER AND CO. have lately completed their octavo edition of Mendelssohn's pianoforte works by the publication of a fifth volume, which includes all the more recently issued works—that is, those bearing opus-numbers above 100. The volume contains the three Preludes and the three Studies, Op. 104, the two Sonatas in G minor and B flat, the Album-Blatt in E minor, the Capriccio in E, and the "Perpetuum Mobile." As these works are all the copyright of Messrs. Novello for this country, and can therefore be published in no other edition, those who have the other volumes of the series may be glad to know of the present publication, that they may have the opportunity of completing their sets.

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